THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $1per year strictly in advance —$2.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. IX, NO. 28
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XL, NO. 22

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One inch	$3.50	$5.00	$6.00	$8.00	$10.00
Two inches	5.00	6.00	7.50	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	25.00	30.00	45.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertion without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. Regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Isaac Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—William M. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—John Sharpless.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Herner, John Ent.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—C. J. Campbell, S. E. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphey.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Poor House Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Ent & Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association —Wm. Peacock, President, J. H. Robbins, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. H. Williams.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening at o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Heller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

LOUIS BERNARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

THE MISSES HARMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street, below Central Hotel.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 4 and 5, Brower's building, 2d floor.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Ent's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSNESTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Baker, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main street, next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and dealer in grain, Mill street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main street, below Pine.

LIGHT STREET.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school House.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tinware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kind of grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

ESPY.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
NEATLY AND CHEAPLY PRINTED, AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—a o'clock p. m. every Sunday.
Sunday School—1:30 p. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

DR. E. W. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, on Main street,
March 7, '74—y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr. 25'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr. 25'75-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July 1, '73—y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar. 8, '74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10, '74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. July 1, '73—y

C. E. BROCKWAY. GEORGE E. ELWELL.
BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Sept. 11, '74—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—28

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the circuit and district courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.
Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week; and in Benton on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 18, 1875.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,000,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,000,000
American of Philadelphia	2,500,000
Atlas of Hartford	5,000,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	221,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,958,000

March 29, '74—y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Cutting, cleaning and repairing promptly attended to. First door over J. P. Wideman's Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Jan. 6, '75—tf

R. M. TUBBS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS.
Office in Maize's Building, corner Main and Centre streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.
☞Orders solicited and promptly filled.
May, 28, '75-1y

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. July 1, '73

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the neatest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. July 1, '73

BROWN'S HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. STOHNER, Proprietor.

Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day.

RESTAURANT ATTACHED.

Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor.

Bloomsburg, July 2, 1875-tf.

VULCAN IRON WORKS,

DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to.
N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
July 1, 1875—tf

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Expo and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, March 12, 1875-y

NEW MUSIC STORE.

OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. H. STRICKLAND

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, 66 Centre street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of
PIANOES,
ORGANS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS, &c.,
always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He invites the patrons of music to call and examine his stock.

REPAIRING AND TUNING,
also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. april 9 '75-1y

BLOOMSBURG

State Normal School.

THIS Institution affords to students preparing for the profession of TEACHING, excellent facilities for improvement in the most approved methods of instruction.

For the accommodation of students desiring preparation for College, or for the business relations of life, an Academic Department is organized, which affords the most ample facilities for so doing.

Each course of study is complete in itself.

Superior advantages are offered for instruction in MUSIC and LANGUAGES.

Fall Session commences Wednesday, August 26th
Fall Session closes Tuesday, December 22d.
Spring session commences Wednesday, Dec. 30th.
Spring Session closes Tuesday, June 29th.
Spring Term commences Wednesday, March 31st

TERMS.

BOARD, including Fuel and Washing, FOUR DOLLARS per week.

TUITION ONE DOLLAR per week. In Model School only to sixty cents per week.

Students are admitted at any time, and to and course of study for which they may be prepared. It is better, if possible, to be present at the commencement of a term, or a session.

Send for a Catalogue.

Applications for admission may be addressed to DR. T. L. GRISWOLD, Principal.

COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.

Aug. 14, '74—1y

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the county.

July 1, 1875—tf.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS

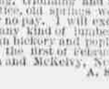
of every description both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.

I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, ilm hickory and poplar to be delivered at my shop by the first of February, 1875. Irondale orders taken and Mckelvy, Neal & Co's for repairs as cash. A. S. CROSSLEY.

July 1.

LIGHT STREET



BUGGY & CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

H. F. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with his brother, H. A. Oman, and that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of

H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.

They will have on hand or manufacture to order
BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
LIGHT WAGONS,
ROAD WAGONS,

and every thing in their line of business, of the best material and most complete workmanship, and at as low as can be afforded.

A share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.

Aug. 14, '74—1y.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP vitalizes and enriches the blood, tones up the system, builds up the broken down, cures of scrofula, debility, dropsy, chills and fevers, chronic diarrhœa, bowels affections, boils, tumors, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, female complaints, &c.

Thousands have been changed by the use of the remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

CAUTION.—Be sure you get the "PERUVIAN SYRUP," (not Peruvian Bark,) sold by dealers generally. A 32-page pamphlet, containing a treatise on iron as a medical agent and other valuable papers, testimonials from distinguished physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent free to any address. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, proprietors, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston.

THE POPULAR CASH STORE OF

W. P. JONES & CO.,

AND THEIR BARGAINS.

HERNANIES—We have a very choice stock of these very desirable goods, plain and striped at 18, 20, 25, 35 to 75 cents per yard. The above goods are fully 25 per cent. lower than last years prices.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

WHITE GOODS—Everything desirable in Piques from 18 to 50 cents per yard. Victoria Lawns 18, 25 to 40 cents per yard, Lace Stripes 25, 40, and 50 cents per yard, plain and checked Nainsooks, French Tucking, &c.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

TURKISH TOWELING, French Goods and White Matalasse Cloth for ladies' and children's Cloaks, Sacques, &c. Goods not to be had elsewhere. White French Merino.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

WHITE QUILTS, Extra Large Honeycomb 1.25 with fringe, still better ones $1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and 2.75, very finest 3.00, fringe on three sides $3.50. These prices all worthy of your attention.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

GOODS FOR MOURNING—We pay great attention to this branch of our business. You will always find our stock full and complete in Dress Goods, Black French Merinos, Black Cashmere, Alpacas, &c. Black Crape Veils from $2.00 to 4.50, Black Silk Veils from $1.5 upwards, Black RIE and Silk Gloves, Mourning Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Black Jewellery, &c., Black Thibet Shawls, Shigls at $2.25, 3.75, 4.50 to 6.50. Double Thibet Shawls $7.00, 10.00 to 15.00. Our prices on these goods are the very lowest and the quality the highest.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTIONS—We have made great reductions in Shawls and Dress goods to close them out. New goods at 20 and 25 cents per yard.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

CORSETS—12 different styles and prices. Corsets at 50, 75 cents, $1.00, 1.25, 1.50 to 2.25. Madame Foy's, 1.25. The celebrated doubled steeled Corsets, extra large sizes up to 33 inches. One 50 cent Corset a marvel of cheapness.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

RIBBONS, NECKTIES AND RUCHES, large assortment Neckties, every color, at 15, 25, 37½, and 50 cents to $1.00 each. Ruches, 4, 5, 10 to 25 cents, Job lot collars all linen, 5 cents.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

WATCH THE PENNIES—Clark's & Coats' best Spool Cotton 6 cents, Skirt Braid 8 cents, Spool Silk 5, 8 and 12 cents, best Needles 8 cents per paper,

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

REMEMBER, that we keep a full line of the best brands of Muslins, Prints, Tickings, and sell them at bottom prices.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

SPACE WILL NOT PERMIT us to continue but we want every one to hear these facts in remembrance. 1st. That we sell the best quality of everything. 2d. That we pay the cash for our goods and make all discounts. 3d. We sell only for cash and guarantee the lowest prices. Call and see for yourself the great advantages to be obtained at

THE POPULAR CASH STORE OF
W. P. JONES & CO.
Corner Main and Third Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

A GREAT STRIDE!

Up and Over Old Methods found to be faulty, or objectionable, discarded!

A NEW AND VASTLY ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED BY

G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD

At their Works in Bloomsburg,

Formerly Bloomsburg Iron and Manufacturing company), where will be kept constantly on hand a large assortment of

White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal,

FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, AND

CUPOLO, BLACKSMITH AND BITUMINOUS COAL,

at prices to suit the trade. All Coal specially prepared before leaving the Yard. Also

Plows and Threshing Machines,

and all kinds of

Casting and Machine Work.

REPAIRING promptly attended to. They would respectfully solicit the Patronage of the Public.

Jan. 8, '75—1y G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD, Bloomsburg, Pa.

HENDERSHOTT'S DRUG STORE,

OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

Has a complete stock of pure and reliable

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYES, ACIDS, SOAPS, SODA, SODA ASH, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, VARNISHES AND ALL PAINTERS SUPPLIES, SPONGES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &C.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Drugs, Medicines, Dyes, &c.

CENTRAL STORE.

Have a carefully selected stock of choice

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, SPICES, SOAP, PICKLES, SAUCES, FISH, HAMS, CANNED FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND OTHER FINE GROCERIES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Fruits, Nuts and Confectionaries,

all at the lowest possible prices.

☞Country Produce taken in exchange.☜

Bloomsburg, March 19, 1875-y

Poetical.

For THE COLUMBIAN.

Come Thou and All Thy House into the Ark!

BY TILLIE LAUBACH.

Come thou, O, come into the ark!
The sky is lowering—the air grows dark,
Thou dost not see it, then thine eyes are blind,
There is danger! danger! mark!
The sky is lowering, and the air grows dark.

Come thou, O, come into the ark!
Say not it is in the valley a sweet mark,
For angry torrents, and storm God's wrath,—
To beat their fury, and the frail bark
Would let thee to perish in the current dark.

Come thou, and thy house in the ark!
The lightnings flash, the thunders, bark!
Come thou, 'tis large enough, 'tis strong enough,
'Tis a sure safe ark.
It has been millions safely through the dark.

Come thou, O, come into the ark!
The floods will raise and not one spark
Of light be left to guide the tiny skiff,
Even on the mountain top, O, hark!
The flood will raise to sink such barks.

Come with all thy house into the ark!
'Tis safe and sure, and will thou mark?
Not one of millions e're was lost,
Who stayed aboard that good old ark,
Not one was left into the dark.

Come thou, come all, within the ark!
And then will soon emerge the dark,
And gain the realms of light and bliss,
Where all is light and sought is bliss,
O, come aboard this heavenly ark.

Come thou, O, come within the ark!
Stay not without in outer dark,
There is nothing else can bear thee safe,
Then come into this good old ark,
And then shalt be no more in the dark.

THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS DEATH.

"There's no such thing as death,
To those who think aright;
'Tis but the razor casting off
What most impedes his flight;
'Tis but one little act,
Life's drama must contain;
One struggle keener than the est,
And then an end of pain.

"There's no such thing as death!"
That which is thus unsealed,
Is life escaping from the chains
That have so long enthralled;
'Tis at once a hidden star,
Piercing through the night,
To shine in gentle radiance forth
Amid its kindred light.

"There's no such thing as death!"
In nature, nothing dies?
From each sad remnant of decay
Some form of life arise.
The faded leaf that falls,
All sere and brown to earth,
Ere long will mingle with the shapes
That give the flowers birth.

"There's no such thing as death!"
'Tis but the blossom spray,
Sinking before the coming fruit,
That seeks the summer's ray;
'Tis but the bud displaced,
As comes the perfect flower;
'Tis faith exchanged for sight,
And weariness for power.

Miscellaneous.

From the Columbus (Nebraska) Republican.

AMERICAN LOCUSTS.

Read this and be Amazed.

A CAREFUL CALCULATION AS TO NUMBERS.

'Hopper Four Miles Square, and 225 Feet High, in a Solid Mass, Pass Over one Single County—The Whole Army Makes a Solid Cubic Mile of Grasshoppers.

The grasshopper question has at length assumed stupendous proportions and alarming importance.

All our histories, theories and prophecies of 1874 are upset by the facts of 1875.

Then we said that the only prolific and durable home of this pest is the high, dry, hot and stony plateaus of Arizona and New Mexico; that away from their fatherland they suddenly degenerate and perish in the third generation. Then, we said, that except in one county in Kansas, no egg deposits were made that would hatch this year; that one portion of the army of 1874 propagated early in the season, and their progeny laid eggs which hatched before the early frosts, and the tender hoppers perished; that the remaining portion came too late and laid no eggs.

Now, what are the facts? Grasshoppers have hatched out in every county in Kansas and Nebraska, and in portions of Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, while in south-eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas and western Missouri, where the scourge was comparatively light in 1874, such an army has come forth from the ground and perpetrated such ruin, as had not been known in the history of this pest.

Thus all our wise ascertainments prove fallacious, and we might as well stop prophesying.

Much, however, as we are in the dark respecting their past, and much more as we are in the dark respecting their future, several things may be put down as certain and others as probable, and taken together, these facts and probabilities present a most appalling view of the situation:

1. The American locust will acclimate and thrive in any part of the continent. If his eggs will live through such a long severe winter as last winter was in Minnesota and Nebraska, pressed in solid frozen earth, then they will endure any winter that will ever occur on the continent.

2. They are increasing in numbers and general distribution, and getting farther east year by year. We know this from personal observation for the last thirteen years.

3. Wherever hatched, their custom is to rise up in swarms and migrate, when fully fledged. They cannot go against the wind and are disposed to yield to its course. But it seems quite plain that, when they once make a start with the wind, they will not materially change their course if the wind does change, but settle down and wait till it comes around again to favor their first direction. After making a long journey they are liable to return over substantially the same course. Their principal havoc was made last year on their return trip.

4. The winds prevalent in the whole country west of the Mississipi, from spring to fall are from south to north, and return. Hence their progress eastward has been, and still may be slow. But still, just as some detachment, meeting a current in high altitudes was borne to Wayne county, Indiana, this year, so another may do next year, or a smaller or larger number may thus be borne to Ohio or Pennsylvania.

5. It seems impossible to give people, who have not seen with their own eyes, any adequate idea of the numbers, destructive powers, and utterly uncontrollable movements of these pests. It is really amusing to us who know, to read the advice of our eastern friends, to guard against them, by raising lots of turkeys, letting the birds live, digging ditches and setting pans of lime water in them, smoking with straw, setting nets, &c. What are such playthings worth against millions on millions of insects, each of which can jump 20 feet at a jump, or fly 20 miles per hour, 10 hours at a stretch? If all the turkeys and birds of the continent had been collected in Platte county in 1874, they would have made no perceptable impression on them.

What the inevitable Yankee may yet invent as an instrument of effectual fright or destruction, we would not call in question.

BUT LOOK AT THIS PICTURE AND BE AMAZED.

This year, the locusts that were hatched in Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, commenced passing over the latitude of Columbus on June 13th, and continued to fly for thirteen days, omitting only three days in the time, they continued to fly at the rate of 10 miles an hour, 5 hours a day, and the vast army measured 400 miles east and west, from flank to flank.

At the universities of Kansas and Nebraska, measurements were made with optical and mathematical instruments, and the vertical depth of the army commencing 500 feet above ground, was found to be a full mile.

This data, being quite ascertainable, may be safely assumed. What number of insects should be reconed to a given space, is more difficult to determine—but we venture to say one to the cubic yard. Many good judges would say one to the cubic foot; but we will say, what perhaps no one will question, one to the cubic yard.

Now, take a forty-acre-field, how many locusts would be directly over it at any given moment? Forty acres contain 193,600 square yards. Multiply this by the vertical yards of the army—1,760—and the result is the amazing total of 850,737,600.

Over a homestead there would be four times this number, or 1,282,944,000. Over a square mile, 5,134,776,000. Over a township, 184,743,941,000. Over an ordinary county, three trillions.

Leaving off a large fraction, five billions of these insects are directly over each square mile at any and every moment, for five hours daily during ten days, and are passing at the rate of ten miles per hour.

Now come to our aid, thou grand old arithmetic and let the army be numbered.

PASSING OVER ONE SQUARE MILE.

Fifty billions per hour, 250 billions per day, and 2½ trillions in 10 days.

PASSING OVER ONE SQUARE TOWNSHIP.

Eight hundred billions per hour, 4 trillions per day, and 40 trillions in 10 days.

PASSING OVER AN ORDINARY COUNTY.

Twelve trillions and 800 billions per hour, 64 trillions per day, and 640 trillions in 10 days.

THE WHOLE ARMY.

Passing over each mile north—20 trillions per hour, 100 trillions per day, and 1 quadrillion in all—during the 10 days.

But because neither we nor any of our readers have any proper conception of the value of such numbers, as applied to insects, we change the figures to denote quantity and bulk. We have taken some pains to ascertain the facts near enough for practical purposes. There are about 9,600 live locusts or 10,000 dead ones to the bushel. From this data we get the following estimate.

Passing over a forty-acre-field at any moment—35,472 bushels. Over a homestead, 151,888 bushels, or if these were all dead, 34,083 bushels to the 40 acres, and 136,292 bushels to the homestead, or more than five bushels to the square rod.

Passing over one square mile—5,208,333 bushels per hour; 26,031,695 per day, and 260,416,650 bushels in 10 days. This would make a pile 1 mile square, 6 feet 3 inches high.

Passing a square township—187,499,988 bushels per hour, 937,459,949 bushels per day, and 9,374,999,465 bushels in all. This maks a pile, one mile square, two hundred and twenty-five feet high.

Passing over a common sized county—3 billion bushels per hour; 15 billion bushels per day, and 150 billion bushels in all. This would make a pile 4 miles square and 225 feet high.

Whole army passing one mile north—1,-083,333,333 bushels per hour, 10,416,666 665 bushels per day, and 104,166,666,650 bushels in all. This would make a pile of 4,800,202,331 cubic yards; or, including large fractions omitted in all the foregoing calculations, one full cubic mile—a mountain of locusts a mile long, a mile wide and a mile high.

Come on now with your turkeys and birds, your ditches and lime water! Ha! ha! ha!

But, alas! this is too serious a matter for sportive words.

The calamity is fast assuming a national aspect. Unless some adequate natural cause or some divine cause shall interpose, one part of this continent will have to clothe and feed the other for many years to come. Thus far, the damage which the locust could do if his armies were to light down in force in a cultivated country is only feebly foreshadowed. Not one in a million in this western world has ever tasted the cultivated fields, but we have the most terrible proofs of their capabilities. Where they hatched in vast numbers this year, they took everything clean within forty days after their incubation. Then going north at an average distance of fifty miles per day for the whole army, some portions much more and some much less, a mere fraction of those passing over would light to rest and feed, and in many cases not a stalk would be left to mature. In 48 hours, or 24 hours, sometimes in five hours, all is gone. This year, thank Heaven, they commenced their work so early that gardens and grain fields could be replanted. For some reasons, also, the immense swarms that have lighted down in central Nebraska have done but little eating, their object being rather to rest. At this date, (June 20) they are mostly beyond all the settlements far in the north. But the land is in dread suspense, and will be until the crop is matured, lest, as last year in July, the devouring host shall consume what is left. But suppose these legions should next year come down on the gardens, grain fields, meadows, vineyards and orenards of Ohio, human power would be unavailing—nothing green would survive.

Let the inappropriate term, grasshopper be dropped and this continental pest be dignified by his fit title of American Locust. For his aspirations and destiny are continental invasion and national calamity.

Was it this or some other similar pest that destroyed the mighty agricultural and commercial nations of pre-historic America? No theory is so feasible. The process is easy. Subsistence must come out of the ground. It would only require the coincidence of a few prolific years of this insect spreading over the nation upon the tender crops to lay the people in the dust from starvation. We indulge no such gloomy anticipation, but only affirm its possibility. And the point of these last reflections is, that this tremendous curse is likely to be local in the future as in the past. There will be neither special danger nor special refuge, here or there, in the years to come.

THE PROHIBITION CANDIDATES.

THEIR LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

The nominees of the prohibition State convention for Governor and State Treasurer, Messrs. Audley Browne and Elijah F Pennypacker, have written letters of acceptance

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, July 16, 1875.

The papers say President Grant has been raised to the dignity of grand-father. The little third termer, it is said, weighed 10½ pounds—nurses' weight, of course.

Philadelphia is original in nothing and an imitator of New York in every thing. They have just brought out a feeble reproduction of Beecher-Tiltonism, and are now undergoing the first stage of exhibition, a church trial.

Fred Douglass says, "if the colored people need a Moses in the future, they will find him among their own tribes." They propose to part company with "wandering mendicants," carpet-baggers, &c.

Executive Committee of National Grange agreed—3 to 2—to remove the headquarters from Washington to Louisville, Ky., within six weeks. Next meeting of National Grange at Louisville, third Wednsday in November next.

The Treasury Department is reported now to be the purchaser of all the bullion yielded by the great silver mines on the Comstock lode for coining into money, to take the place of the present fractional currency. It will require about $40.000,000.

The iron trade all over the world seems to be depressed, most of the recent failures in England being in this branch of trade. Notwithstanding the building of iron ships and iron houses, the supply exceeds the demand, and the downward tendency in prices is universal.

Judge Kelley has lately been imposing his crazy stale rag money platitudes upon a patient audience in Ohio. A synopsis of the speech was set up in a newspaper office in Philadelphia previous to his departure, and the next morning after speaking it was duly palmed upon the public as a telegraphic report. Vive la humbug!

The Erie *Observer* says that Hon. Wm. A. Galbraith "is not a candidate in the sense of thrusting himself forward for the nomination for Governor," yet "he will not decline if such an extraordinary event should occur as the nomination coming to him freely and without effort." The declining business is played out.

Sundry postmasters have inquired of the Postmaster General whether they will be required to pay assessments for political purposes. The Postmaster General "declines to give advice," which means that the local postmasters must pay whatever is demanded of them by Radical committees, and that is a sample of the way elections are to be carried.

The crops in Kansas and Missouri are reported to be "splendid;" even in the grasshopper districts there will be a two-thirds corn crop. A new kind of buffalo grass is springing up in the fields ravaged by the grasshoppers; and the farmers are greatly excited thereat. The crop prospects in Arkansas are described as "better than ever before known" in that State.

The fourth of July was celebrated throughout the country this year with unusual and somewhat the old fashioned spirit. The returning of Democratic successes brings with them Democratic practices, and with the election of a Democratic President in 1876, people may look for the re-establishment of the "union of hearts and the union of hands" that existed previous to the advent of abolitionism and radicalism.

The Indian Bureau lately received a despatch from Professor Jenny, in which the Professor reiterates his statement that he has not found enough gold in the Black Hills to warrant any extended mining operations. Near his encampment are fifteen miners who say they can obtain from five to fifteen cents worth of gold from a panful of earth. The Professor, however, after repeated tests, can not make an average of more than 1½ cents per pan. He says the character of the geological formation does not indicate gold.

Thomas H. Benton said in 1831: "If I were going to establish a workingman's party it would be on the basis of hard money—a hard money party against a paper party. Paper money banks tend to aggravate the inequality of fortunes, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, to multiply nabobs and paupers. Paper money is injurious to the laboring classes, because they receive no favors, and the price of the property they wish to acquire is raised to the paper maximum, while wages remain at the specie minimum.

The advantages of ring administration could not be more forcibly put than in the instance of farmers who live along the line of Washington and Alleghany counties in this State. In Alleghany county, where the great Republican majorities have made it impossible to put any check upon the operations of that party, the farmers are assessed at $120 per acre on their land. In Washington county they are assessed $20 per acre. Where the farms cross the line of course both rates are paid, and the owners of such land must have occasional moments of reflection not altogether complimentary to Republican management.—*Exchange.*

This is the way the money of the people is squandered by the Grant party: The United States steamer California was put up for sale by auction at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, last month. She cost the Government $1.500.000, and after one year's voyage was allowed to fall into dilapidation. She was knocked down by the auctioneer for $23.500, currency. Thus nearly a million and a half of taxes were wrung from the people to give some favorite contractor a job in the first place, and some favorite speculator a bargain in a second hand ship in the second. How long at this rate will it take to pay the national debt?—*Ex.*

Plymouth church (at best a place for Sunday amusements) has voted Beecher a salary of $100.000 for the ensuing year, and has also given him a three months leave of absence. For some years past his salary has ranged between $10.000 and $25.000. Yet he was compelled to mortgage his house to raise $5.000 when Moulton and Tilton blackmailed him! The hundred thousand salary, it is supposed, is to last only one year, and is probably a modest mode of paying the expenses of his recent trial, and giving him a very handsome remuneration besides for fuss and trouble. Whether the amusements within the church will equal those of the court house will be determined by experiment.

State Treasurer—Bankers and Candidates.

A Harrisburg writer who either can not read or can not understand plain words correctly, says through a Williamsport paper to which he has obtained access, that there is "going the rounds of the State press and credited to the Bloomsburg COLUMBIAN an article on the State Treasurership which contains an unfair political reflection—one which no intelligent business man would make—and which by the unavoidable sanction implied in copying it does a grave injustice to the party and to very worthy members of it. The man who will deliberately pen that a great, liberal and intelligent party is opposed to banks and brokers, politically or otherwise, gives to the public what is intrinsically false, whether intentionally or not." Now we say to this writer, squarely, that he never saw or read such an article as he describes "going the rounds of the State press," credited to the Bloomsburg COLUMBIAN, or in its columns, or any where else until he himself wrote. What we said on the subject was to state the fact that "objection had been raised to bankers as candidates for State Treasurer, as the natural bent of their minds would be to make use of any surplus on hand for loaning purposes, *and especially to bankers who have been dabbling in the State funds during the administrations of Kemble and Mackey.*" We added, "there is force in these objections—*the latter being absolutely fatal.*" That is all we wrote on the subject.

Now why do these straightforward sentences give occasion for personal abuse of their author? Without answering the question let us see what there is in them. The first division simply states an existing fact, to wit: that objection had been raised to the nomination of a banker as a candidate for State Treasurer. We had seen the objection in print and it had also been raised in private letters to the editor, brought out by the fact that he had spoken highly of Mayor Powell, of Williamsport, banker, as a candidate for the position. We simply stated the fact and admitted that there was some force in the objection, and the whole applied only to a candidate for State Treasurer.

As to the second position assumed in the paragraph from the COLUMBIAN that is "going the rounds of the State press," to wit: that it is an absolutely fatal objection to the nomination of any one as the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer that he has "been dabbling in the State funds during the corrupt administrations of Kemble and Mackey," we repeat it now with the most decided emphasis possible. In other words: any banker or other person who has been dabbling in the State funds with Kemble and Mackey, and consequently a participant in and beneficiary of their plundering operations, is an unfit man to be placed on the Democratic ticket for State Treasurer or any other office. The office in question is one of the very highest importance to the people, not overshadowed even by that of Governor of the State—and if reform is to be effected in the gross abuses of which the people complain and by which they are so largely swindled, somebody else than one who has profited by them must be elected State Treasurer—some man who is opposed to any and every improper or unauthorised use of the public funds. The strength of the Democracy will be in nominating a candidate who the whole people will know to be an inflexibly honest and capable man who is opposed to all such practices, and the Erie convention will fall far short of its duties if it shall fail to give the Democratic party such a nominee. We do not fear the result in that convention, for it will at least not nominate any body for Treasurer who has been engaged in or has profited by the frauds of which all the people complain. These gentry may cover the editor of the COLUMBIAN with abuse, but it will neither disturb him or give them success.

We do not fail to observe that the few prominent men in our ranks who go into politics for profit, have abandoned the Gubernatorial field to the men of purer patriotism, the great body of the party, and they may as well take a back seat generally, for though they are just now making a desperate rally for Treasurer, they will fail, utterly and completely. The Democracy require able and competent candidates, against the propriety of whose election not a word can be justly uttered, and who will be completely sure to carry out all the reforms demanded. Such the Erie convention must and will give them.

The Frequent Mail Failures and the Delinquencies of Officials Great and Small.

The constantly recurring failures of the eastern mail carried by the Bloomsburg and Lackawanna railroad prove the utter inefficiency and incompetency of the whole batch of officials connected therewith, from Postmaster General down. The public have become so accustomed to incompetency in Republican office-holders that they have come to put up with any short-coming in that line with the best possible grace, but forbearance herein ceases to be a virtue. Sundry explanations are suggested, all pointing to incompetency. The railroad is censured for refusing to carry an extra P. O. agent free and return from Nothumberland to Danville; another represents the mail agents to be incompetent and careless; another is that the B. & L. trains will not wait a moment for the transfer of the large bulk of mails at Northumberland, &c., &c. All these excuses are trivial and unsatisfactory. If good so far as they go, then the authorities at Washington are neglectful and incompetent, as well as the numerous intermediate agents between them and the carrying service.

Postmaster General Jewell seems more intent upon making personal displays of himself than in attending to the proper duties of his position, and hence spends his time in junketing over the country upon free passes and exhibiting his bandy-legged corporation to gaping crowds. Raised to a position high above his previous hopes or ambition, by a President distinguished for the eccentricity of his appointments, he has been struck with the Presidential phantom and spends his time in splurging for capital. The ends to this foolish ambition he seems to think are to be attained by various tricks peculiar to the character of the yankee tribes, and in such occupations he spends his time, to the neglect of his duties. Whether he has the ability to discharge the duties pertaining to his position is yet to be demonstrated, with the evidence preponderating to a negative answer.

But the late chairman of the Radical Congressional committee on postal affairs, (Hon. John B. Packer, of Sunbury) resides in our vicinity, and in behalf of all our people we call upon him for relief. If the railroad authorities will not wait a reasonable time for the mails, force them to do so; if there are not enough mail agents, appoint more; if they are incompetent or careless remove them and give the places to better men; or whatever is at fault, correct it. Let a corrective be at once and efficiently applied, for the whole people from Northumberland to Wilkes-Barre are imposed upon and injured by the abuse of which we complain.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson may be a good man, but he admits that he has been practicing law sixty years.

Next Governor—Mr. Bigler a Candidate.

In response to the action of the Democratic convention in Indiana county which instructed its delegates to support Hon. William Bigler for Governor that gentleman sent the following dispatch:

CLEARFIELD, Pa., July 7, 1875.—*To Joseph M. Thompson, Indiana, Pa:* I received your dispatch to-day, and shall comply with its request My personal desires shall not interfere with my duty to my party and my State. "Wm. Bigler."

It will be seen that this is in exact accordance with the convictions in regard to this subject that we have heretofore printed in these columns. Gov. Bigler has no particular desire to be a candidate, but if the Erie convention shall deem him the most proper man to be nominated he is too patriotic to refuse. This is the exact position assumed by Gen. Washington in regard to the first Presidency, as well as the previous command of the army. Many of the most honorable and most serviceable statesmen this country ever produced also held precisely the same views as to holding office. In 1844, Silas Wright, of New York, occupied exactly the same position that Gov. Bigler now does, except that he held the position of U. S. Senator, which he preferred to any thing else. But his party nominated him for Governor and elected him, whereupon he resigned his seat in the Senate. Gov. Allen now occupies a similar position in Ohio. He did not want to be a candidate two years ago, but his party nominated and elected him. He did not want to be a candidate for re-election, but his party again placed him in nomination and no doubt will re-elect him. And we might run over a hundred similar instances. What we have particularly to say on the subject is, let the Erie convention ascertain who would be the strongest fit candidate and then nominate him.

The submission of Gov. Bigler's name will very much change the aspect of probable chances. He will either be nominated with comparative unanimity or not at all, though there may be some balloting to give future prominence to certain names. Public sentiment will now begin to develop itself, and will no doubt be mainly divided between Gov. Bigler, of Clearfield, Col. Noyes, of Clinton, Judge Pershing, of Schuylkill, Hon. Robert E. Monaghan, of Chester, and Hon. Wm. A. Galbraith, of Erie. There are other gentlemen locally named, as well as some in burlesque, but we notice none gaining prominence except the foregoing. Either of these would be worthy of all the effort any patriotic Democrat could make for him.

Of Coroners

The office of Coronor is very ancient and existed by the common law. What his powers were by the common law seems not to be very well settled; but it is quite sure that he exercised some under it which are fallen into disuse. In A. D. 1276, 4 Edward I., the statute *De Officis Coronatoris* was passed, somewhat defining and explaining his duties, though perhaps not limiting them. And it has been held that though the statute mentioned only inquires of the death of persons slain, drowned or suddenly dead, yet the coronor ought also to inquire of the death of those who die in prison.

A jury of the vicinage is expedient though not imperative, and to be summoned by the Coroner. The subjects of inquiry for the coroner's inquest are cases of sudden and violent deaths, whether they take place from the visitation of God; by misfortune, as if sudden death ensue in consequence of a fall or other casualty; or by suicide; or by the hand of another, whether by murder, manslaughter, in self-defense or by accident: and also of all those who die in prison. The inquest must be taken *on the view of the body*; that is, the body must be before the Coronor and the jury.—Therefore where the body cannot be found, or is so far decayed that a view can be of no service, no inquisition can be taken by the Coroner. If the body be buried he ought to take it up and view had thereof: and it is decided in Salk, 377, that it is a misdemeanor to bury one who has died a violent death, before the Coroner has sat upon him. After the view the inquest can adjourn to some convenient place and hear evidence and deliberate.

So much for the statute of Edward, which was not changed as to the above matters by that of 3 Henry VII. chapter 1. The statute of Edward is in force in Pennsylvania, and the only question is how far it has been modified by our own legislation. The view should be, it is said *must* be, where the death happened, or the dead body may be found. That is, the body cannot be removed from one jurisdiction or county to another and the view held in the latter.

Many special acts have passed limiting and defining the powers and duties of Coroners: but the only general one is that of 16th May 1857, P. L. 536, fixing the number of jurors at six in all cases.

The legislative mind seems to have settled, by several special acts, upon this restriction of powers—That no inquest shall be held "unless the said deceased person shall have died of violent death"—"or whose death shall have been sudden, that is of sickness of less than 24 hours, with no regular practising physician; or suspicious circumstances attending the same, which circumstances shall be sworn by a citizen."

The duties of a Coroner require judgment and discretion, and he should not subject persons and counties to cost and trouble unnecessarily. Except in special cases therefore, an inquisition is not required where it happens by an accident, a fall, or other casualty, or even by drowning, in view of citizens. And although we in Columbia county seem to be under the statute of Edward and the common law, yet we may look to acts of our own General Assembly for other counties, as the criterion for our own action. They contemplate "deaths of violence,' which I take to be cases where the wound or hurt causing death is inflicted by one upon another; and not where it happens by the carelessness or the foolhardiness or the misfortune of the victim himself. So suspicious circumstances in a death upon sickness, long or short in duration, should be investigated by the Coronor. A dead body found, requires him to summon an inquest, and that no matter how the death appears to have been produced.

He has the right to call in a physician or surgeon, and generally to procure all such aid in the investigation as seems necessary to elicit the truth. For all proper expenditure the county is liable, in all cases wherein the Coroner is in the line of his duties and powers.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Council to the County Comm's.

Gen. Francis P. Blair, jr., died at St. Louis last week, in the 55th year of his age. Gen. Blair was a man of considerable ability, brave and reckless, an eccentric politician, was one of the leading "free-soilers" who gave vitality and force to abolitionism, and acquired some credit as a volunteer officer in Sherman's marches. He was attacked by paralysis some years ago which steadily enfeebled him. Lately fresh blood from a healthy person's arm was transfused into his veins and under this treatment he seemed to recover rapidly for a brief time, but finally died very suddenly.

From the Philadelphia Commonwealth.

The Next Governor.

So soon as the Democratic party of this State makes its nomination for Governor the issues between parties in Pennsylvania will be joined, because it is this office which now attracts the universal attention of our citizens, as the State Treasurer nomination is involved directly in the nomination for the Chief Executive. The Radical party, by its action at Lancaster has made this a necessity. The Democracy must accept the gauge of battle thus thrown down at the door of the Erie Convention.

The Radical party put all its strength in its nomination for Governor, and the Treasurer was only a bobtail to the Governor's kite. That party virtually admitted that if it carried its Governor it would command the State Treasury. The Democracy must do the same thing. If the Democrats nominate a true, earnest, faithful, able, competent man, free from all "ring" connections, or questionable associations with doubtful Democrats, then his election is assured, and the party will command the strict and thorough investigation into the State Treasury, and preserve the integrity of the administration of this office by its nominee.

Governor Hartranft is to-day before the people for re-election, not on his record as Governor, but on his association with the corrupt ringsters of his party, who have made all government a sham and a fraud. Governor Hartranft is the candidate of a ring of men who have utterly disgraced themselves by the resolutions adopted by their Lancaster Convention. He is the candidate of men who were too corrupt to denounce the administration of the present State Treasurer, and too cowardly to insist on an investigation into the charges made against the administration of this office since it has been held by ringsters of their own selection, for they were never elected by the honestly counted votes of individual, honest voters.

Governor Hartranft stands to-day as the nominee of men who believe in and approve all the past corruptions of the Radical party in this State, both at the polls, in the Legislature, in the rings, in the offices, and by officers which this party has created and counted into office, despite the votes of the people.

Governor Hartranft is to-day the candidate of the party which dared not denounce the infamies in Louisiana, the Banditti Sheridan outrages, the Arkansas outrage, the *force bill*, the schemes of Landau Williams to engender more civil war in the South by efforts to subjugate the white citizens of the Southern States to the ballots and bullets of the negro.

Governor Hartranft is the candidate of the advocates, indorsers, supporters, and aiders of Grant in all his attempts to create another revolution in the land, by using the army to overthrow sovereign States, control their Legislatures, and instigate the negro to "rapine, blood, and fire," which these negroes publicly threatened to resort to, unless they were elevated above the white race by the Federal power.

Governor Hartranft is the candidate, not of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, but of the ring of rulers, who ignore every other consideration but self-interest, jobs, contracts, official patronage, profit, frauds, and corruptions which the Radical Federal Administration has cultivated and fostered, for political partisan success, over the people's will.

Governor Hartranft has no party to support him or claim him as its nominee. He is made to represent the voice of a party which consists only of men who, under any name, are their own agents without a constituency—rings in rings, office-holders, corporations, managers, office-seekers, partners in political schemes, borrowers of party credit, and traders in party capital. These men, few in numbers, but great in their power to manage and manipulate party meetings, county and State, pretend to be the representatives of the masses of the party which was once Whig, then Abolitionist, then Know Nothing, then Republican, then Negro equality and Radical, and now plunderers. They force the honest men of the Republican party to train in their company. They force the honest Republicans to be silent when these ringsters speak for them, not because the honest Republicans are satisfied, but because they hope for better things, till the very worst will compel them to protest.

Governor Hartrant is the nominee, the candidate, the exponent of these men, and he must take the issue made by the Lancaster Convention in all its hideous forms, and in its diabolical spirit; in all its revolutionary intent, and in all its sacrifices of truth.

It is therefore impossible that any true, honest, faithful patriot who loves his country and believes in constitutional representative government, who hopes for peace, prosperity and happiness in the union of the States, who looks back to the bright and joyous days when the people were sovereign over rings, wages were paid in money, business was active and prosperous, when the people's money was used for the needs of the public welfare, when a thief, a defaulter, a ringster, a corruptionist in politics, in office, in government was almost unknown, when honesty was the very life-blood of the government, and the Administration of the Government can give his support, not to Governor Hartranft personally, but to the nominee of men who are obnoxious to the censures of the calm, unprejudiced, and thoughtful men of this Commonwealth.

Bedford and its Waters and Luxuries.

The gay and festive editor of the Easton *Sentinel* has been visiting Bedford Springs, but goes home as mad as a March hare because of "the niggardly policy" of their owners, about which he scolds like a drab. There are but two luxuries sure to be encountered at Bedford: extraordinary naturally medicated waters and the best mutton in the world; and a third may be, pleasant company. The waters are truly extraordinary. Without moving from a given spot, the visitor may see at a glance, highest up the little mountain rivulet, the iron spring—pure fresh and cool water strongly impregnated with iron, but no tinge of any thing else. Next the "medicinal" spring, the waters of which are very palatable, cool, and impregnated with magnesia, lime, &c., in homeopathic doses, but which are certain to operate strongly upon the liver, kidneys, and bowels, and are liable to irritate the latter and diseased lungs injuriously. Next below is pure water, from slate rock, with no mineral whatever in it, and near by a strong lime stone spring. Below all these is a sulphur spring, the water of which is pure from every thing except a strong impregnation of sulphur. If villainous whisky, swashy summer drinks, milk warm slumpy victuals, &c., are wanted they may be obtained at the hotel within a few paces of the springs. But at Bedford town, 1½ miles distant, the best mountain mutton in the world may be obtained at every meal, and when we are where it is we care little whether there is any thing else save strong coffee on the table or not. It is as superior to the ordinary mutton of the land as trout are to suckers. Discarding mere luxuries, Bedford is the most pleasant, most beneficial, and best watering place of which we have any knowledge.

The prohibition candidate for Governor, Robert Audley Browne, has written a letter accepting the nomination, which we print on the first page. He speaks in plain terms and bears down hard on both parties, but his deadliest thrusts are made at the Radical party, whose hypocrisy he well understands, having been a staunch and respectable member thereof. In response to the Radical groan that this separate action will make them responsible for the destruction of "the only party that can save the country," he sneers at the idea of a party saving the country which he says "can no longer save itself." His entire letter breathes a severe condemnation of the Radical party in this State, and in view of the high pretensions that party makes to morality and temperance, it is peculiarly forcible to hear one of its old members bear down upon it in terms of severe reprobation and disgust.

Officers who discharge their duties faithfully, by refusing to allow shabby politicians to plunder the people, are sure to be roundly abused. Characterless papers are usually bought up by the rogues to do the dirty work. It is an old adage that it is only trees that bear good fruit that are clubbed. The best of men will refuse to stop to kick every whiffet that barks at their heels, and no man who respects himself can afford to bandy words with a very common blackguard, whether he talks or prints. These are common axioms that ought to be in every body's mind. The faithful and honest public officer deserves the friendship, the support and the good opinion of all the people, and no matter how much he may be bespattered with blackguardism, when the people see his good works, every honest one among them will give him praise. Let malice, envy and disappointment do their wrong work, they only serve to attract the attention and approbation of the public to the faithful officer, and in the end will come to naught.

Pantomime Administration.

The Republican press and politicians have flattered themselves that the quietude and unimportance of Gov. Hartranft's administration would leave no hold for adverse criticism, and that he would go through the campaign as a maggot goes through a cheese, a progress of obscure and patient industry that invariably meets with its own reward. There is a great amount of worldly wisdom in these expectations; but the campaign of 1875 is a most unfortunate time for their realization. The policy of letting the craft of State drift, in order that nobody should be able to find fault with the steering, has resulted badly. When Gov. Hartranft came into office the State was in the hands of plunderers. His election was darkened by questions of financial dishonor which kept from his side honest Republicans who saw no credit in a victory under his banner. No public man with a proper sense of official responsibility could have assumed position as Gov. Hartranft did without clearing up all the clouds which beset his rising sun. He followed the extravagant Geary, who furnished him a pattern on which it was easy to improve. All the inducing reasons that occur in an honest and laudable ambition for public renown and the faithful performance of official obligations impelled Gov. Hartranft to the reform of abuses of which no man in the State was better informed. But he was fraudulently elected by a cabal and he has paid it back by supserviency, the quiet subserviency that has kept his administration in leading strings. The result has been that the extravagance of Hartranft has overtoped the extravagance of Geary. Every year during his administration until 1875, when the new constitution intervened, the expenses of the government were increased, and in 1874 they were thirty per cent higher than when he came into office, and two hundred per cent higher than under Democratic administration. This has not been done at the recommendation of Governor Hartsanft. He is not a recommending man. But it has been done with his privity, with his acquiescence, with the consent of his written signature, and to his personal advantage and emolument. The only time in his official career in which he has departed from his policy of non-interference was when he attempted in 1873 to stay the hand of the people in arresting the march of expenditure by the restrictions of the new Constitution. The renewal of his candidacy necessitates the tearing away of the mask which separates the actual man behind it from the gaze of the people. With the mask down, Gov. Hartranft appears to be what he is, the "patient log-man" for the ring bon-fire. From the day he accepted office he has served the men that made him Governor. If he is re-elected it is their victory. They will renew their attacks upon the treasury and he will renew his undemonstrative character as a pantomime Governor whose whole stock in trade is that he has been eminently successful in doing nothing himself while the rats of the ring have gorged themselves behind the scenes.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

How the Money Goes.

During the last two years various efforts were made to supercede General Meiggs as Quartermaster General with Rufus Ingalls, one of his assistants. This change was prompted by the President's personal wish, and for reasons which are now pretty well understood by the public. Meiggs was disinclined to give up a place which he liked, and in which he had acquired a certain distinction. He could not be retired involuntarily, for the age had not come for that sort of exile of service.

They tempted him with the bait of the Russian mission, but he was too old a fish to bite with the barb of a hook flashing before his eye. They tried him in other ways, but he was not disposed to give up a good thing for an uncertainty, and his record was too good to be disposed of harshly, as some others have been, with as little cause to justify their exclusion.

Meantime Grant was becoming impatient. He wanted Ingalls near him, and wished to resume their familiar relations, when neither thought the possibilities of human affairs could take the strange turn they have done. Something must be done, and a way out of the dilemma found.

In this strait it was determined to send General Meiggs to Europe for eighteen months, with full pay, and a secretary and servants, for the pretended "purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the organization of foreign armies." This device deceives nobody. The organization of foreign armies is no secret even to the unprofessional; and it is only a year since General Sherman went over this ground and put on record all that the books do not tell satisfactorily.

The plain truth is the public money is squandered in this mission for no other reason than to get rid of Meiggs, and to give the place to a favorite of the President. The War Department professes to estimate for the actual requirements of the army, and yet here is a case in which many thousands of dollars must be expended for which no estimate was ever suggested, and which was not contemplated as a contingency when Congress voted the money. It is found everywhere.—*Exchange.*

The Free Navigation of Rivers.

The right of a State to authorise the construction of dams in navigable rivers has ever been doubted. In a recent case, though the exact point was not involved, the Supreme court of the United States gave a decision which doubtless covers the principle and ought to rid the Susquehanna of all the obstructions that have been erected in it. The Harrisburg *Patriot* thus sums up the case:

"The Supreme court of the United States has decided in a case arising in Wisconsin, involving the question of the navigability of the Fox river, that those rivers must be regarded as public navigable rivers in law which are navigable in fact, and they are navigable in fact when they are used or are susceptible of being used in their ordinary condition as highways for commerce, over which trade and travel are or may be conducted in the customary modes of trade and travel on water. And a river is a navigable water of the United States when it forms by itself, or by its connection with other waters, a continued highway over which commerce is, or may be, carried on with other States or foreign countries in the customary modes in which such commerce is conducted by water. The Fox river is entirely within the State of Wisconsin, but under this decision is constituted a public water of the United States and is subject to governmental regulations.

Viewed in this light, the Allegheny river, in northwestern Pennsylvania, all the navigable portion of which for steamboats is within the territory of this State, becomes a stream subject to the jurisdiction of the national government, as well as the Susquehanna and Delaware which flow upon the borders or through the territory of neighboring States. The court says, "commerce is conducted on the water, even at the present day, through other instrumentalities than boats propelled by steam or wind, and independently of the ordinance of 1787, declaring the 'navigable waters' leading into the Missisipi and St Lawrence to be 'common highways,' the true test of the navigability of a stream does not depend on the mode by which commerce is or may be conducted nor the difficulties attending navigation. If this were so the public would be deprived of the use of many of the large rivers of the country, over which rafts of lumber of great value are constantly taken to market. It would be a narrow rule to hold that in this country, unless a river was capable of being navigated by steam or sail vessels, it could not be treated as a public highway. The capability of use by the public for purposes of transportation and commerce affords the true criterion of the navigability of a river, rather than the extent and manner of that use. If it be capable in its natural state of being used for purposes of commerce, no matter in what manner the commerce may be conducted, it is navigable in fact and becomes in law a public river and highway. Vessels of any kind that can float upon the water, whether propelled by animal power, by the wind or by the agency of steam, are, or may become, the mode by which a vast commerce may be conducted, and it would be a mischievous rule that would exclude either in determining the navigability of a a river."

If the Susquehanna is a part of the navigable waters of the United States it will be in order for our representatives in Congress to insist upon a pro rata share of the money expended yearly in the improvement of river navigation. It has always been contended by well informed and capable engineers that the money expended upon the main line of canal in this State would have more than paid for a perfect system of slackwater navigation in the Susquehanna, and the day may yet come when Harrisburg, Williamsport and Wilkes-Barre may be regular ports of entry. Who knows?

Foreign News

They are fighting now with some degree of vigor in Spain and the constant retreat of the Carlists proves the truth of the Alfonsist assertion of continuous victory. That the Carlist cause is growing desperate is fully shown by the fact that the London *Times* has recently taken much pains to bolster it up. This is to enable British holders of Carlist bonds to dispose of them before the final failure of the pretender. Spain is in a deplorable condition.

The French assembly is fast winding up its work and will soon dissolve. A new election will then be held and a new and more popular government organized, except as to President. When McMahon falls the Empire will no doubt be re-established, and his retiring would lead to the same result.

The Prince of Wales, heir to the British throne, is to visit India. An immense sum to pay expenses is to be taken from the national treasury. The working men are holding meetings to protest against it, but without effect.

The American evangelists, who have been holding a series of immense revival meetings in London, have closed their operations and will return to the United States. Whether good has resulted will soon be apparent.

The American riflmen are still lingering in different parts of Ireland, Scotland and England. They are now admitted to be superior to European marksmen in "team," but have failed to win in some of the individual contests, though successful in many.

Other European countries exhibit no movements of any interest here.

There is something of infatuation for the most part, that attends people that grasp at unreasonable dominion, for they never can tell when they have enough, and stretch their power so far that they over-reach themselves. The desire of dominion over others is sweet to the majority of mankind, but there is nothing in nature more unreasonable, nor anything that argues more a weakness of understanding than the desire thereof. In proceeding through the history of the smallest colonies, we may see their ruin inseparably connected with arbitrary government; and whenever the ideas of liberty are lost, prosperity ends and confusion begins. It is of no significathon whether few or many exercise tyranny: the effects will be the same and will always show their cause. Civil and religous liberty are essential to all good government: for there is in fact no government without them, they are the springs of both rational rule and obedience. Without these two springs all forms of government will be tyrannical, and all professions of obedience hypocrisy and dissimulation. Unless men suppose themselves free they will never obey from the heart, and legislators have but a poor hold on mankind when they rule them only by principles of fear. This may restrain some from acts of violence, but it will never stimulate men to great and noble actions.—*Exchange.*

There are many things made taxable under our internal revenue laws that might well be exempted. The druggists and chemists have tried in vain to have the stamp tax on various petty articles in their trade removed, because it gives trouble and delay in their business and yields but little revenue. And now we have a formal decision from the commissioner of internal revenue that every bottle of that simple, cooling preparation, called citrate of Magnesia, is liable to a tax. Thus the American citizen is made to pay a tax on constipation, a tax on headache, a tax on excessive bile, a tax on fever, and taxes on scores of other little ailments, as if their existence alone was not burden enough, without having them decorated with revenue stamps costing two cents apiece.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

From all accounts of the condition of the affairs of Howard University at Washington, the representative colord republicans who have had its finances in charge are no better than their white brethren. Even a colored radical will steal.

The commissioners of the sinking fund report the State debt on the first of June to be as follows:

Debt bearing coin interest - -	$4.422.500 00
Debt bearing interest in United States currency - - -	18.933.550 00
Debt on which interest has been stopped - - - - -	130.660 12
Debt bearing no interest - - -	109.662 38
Chambersburg certificates, act May 27, 1871 - - -	73.482 29
Total debt May 31, 1875 -	$23.669.854 79

Cash on hand in sinking fund $1.094.469-36. This is applicable only to the payment of the funded debt. In addition to this there is in the general fund, applicable to the payment of all other debts of the State the sum of $30 24. This is somewhat of an increase, as on April first there was only $1 76 in the State Treasury applicable to the same purposes! There are also in the Treasury vaults nine million dollars in railroad bonds, not yet due, which can be applied only to the payment of funded debt.

Gov. Hartranft has appointed P. Frazer Smith, of West Chester, to the third term as state reporter. He was first appointed by Governor Curtin in 1865, again by Governor Geary in 1870, and now by Governor Hartranft, making an aggregate of fifteen years if he should serve until his last commission expires.—*Patriot.*

Despite all their protestations, these Radical officials have a decided liking for third terms and indulge in them at every opportunity that offers.

Excerpts and News Items from Exchanges.

Senator Cameron says when this country gets 200,000,000 inhabitants that they will not be such people as you find in Russia and China, but a God-fearing people. If the Americans fear God now more than the Russians and Chinese they are very careful to keep it to themselves.

Gen. Sherman's book is causing great commotion in army circles, and it is very evident the author does not expect to be a candidate for the Presidency. If he should a grand army of officers stripped of their laurels will be organized against him.

Governor Hartranft is the candidate, not of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, but of the ring of rulers, who ignore every other consideration but self interest, jobs, contracts, offical patronage, profit, frauds, and corruptions which the Radical Federal Administration has cultivated and fostered, for political partisan success, over the people's will.

George Grant, founder of the Victoria Colony in Kansas, is the owner of a farm which embraces the whole county of Ellis, is larger than any dukedom in Europe, and contains 576,000 acres. Mr. Grant devotes himself principally to stock raising. He has just wintered 7,000 sheep and has $250,000 invested in stock of all sorts.

The reduction of summer goods in New York this season is greater than the most ancient and vencrable shopper can remember to have ever been before; partly because the market has been flooded with fancy fabrics, which the merchants dare not carry over, and partly because of the general dullness of trade and the necessity of raising money.

Mr. Beecher has given notice that he will continue to preach "while his life is spared and there are sinners to be saved." Judging from the developments of the great scandal trial and the bewildering flood of perjury it gushed forth, we infer that Mr. Beecher is not at all likely to stop preaching for want of sinners at any time during the present generation.

The Columbus *Journal*, describing an Ohio politican, says: "He is an honest man by profession, and he earns his bread by the sweat of his jaw.

The Chicago *Times* thinks it is a great pity that, when a man attempts the deadly role of murder and suicide, he does not commence with the latter. So it is. Our criminals do need educating in this direction.

It would be impossible, not to say impolite, to tell what becomes of all the Americans, but it's no harm to mention that seventy-five thousand of them go to Europe every year.

P. Frazer Smith, Esq., has been reappoined by Gov. Hartranft to the office of State Reporter of the Supreme Court, and he was unanimously recommended by the Supreme Court officials, and the State bar generally. During the past 10 years he has issued 25 volumes of reports.

The Berks county papers are bragging about the possession of the smallest lady in the State, in the person of Miss Emeline Mengle, daughter of Mr. Martin Mengle, of Perry Township. She was fifteen years old on the 19th of March last, is thirty-seven inches high and weighs fifty-seven pounds. Her growth ceased after she was three years old. Her body is well proportioned, and she is an intelligent and pleasant companion.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorised to announce the following candidates for the offices named, subject to Democratic rules:

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
GEORGE SCOTT, Catawissa,
ISAAC S. MONROE, Catawissa.

PROTHONOTARY, &c.
B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.
W. H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg,
CYRUS ROBBINS, Fishingcreek,
MORDECAI MILLARD, Centre,
LEONARD KLINE, Greenwood,
WHITE N. HOSTLER, Fishingcreek.

TREASURER.
H. W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER, Centre.
ISAIAH BOWER, Berwick,
JOHN LEGGOTT, Greenwood.

COMMISSIONER.
HENRY GABLE, Locust,
SILAS W. McHENRY, Jackson,
JOHN HERNER, Locust,
JOHN ENT, Scott.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

AN Open Buggy, good as new, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of W. B. POUST, Agent at Depot.
July 16-3t.*

FOR SALE.

ONE Hay Bailer, good as new. For sale by G. M. BAKER. Call or address him at Espy.
July 16-4t.*

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.

THE Greenwood Seminary will open the Fall Term of School
8TH MONTH 16TH, 1875,
under the care of Friends, with A. W. Potter, B. E., Principal.
The desirable location of this School and the high standing of the principal amongst educators and students are seldom found. Students from a distance can reach the Seminary by public conveyance at a trifling cost from Bloomsburg, Pa. Boarding can be had at the Seminary or private houses on reasonable terms. For particulars inquiry may be made of Mills Eves, Aaron Kester, or B. S. Eves, Millville, Pa., or F. E. Eves, Danville, Pa.
Millville, 7 mo., 8, 1875. tf.

IN THE MATTER OF THE REAL Estate of Philip Miller, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased.
Rule on heirs to accept or refuse the Real Estate at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold.
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Benjamin Miller, Harriet Brobst, Mary Ann Gingles, Regina Wilkerson, Henry B. Rhoer, committee of the person and estate of Levi Miller, a lunatic, children of said Phillip Miller, deceased, and Mary Alice Hopper and Cyrus Webb, grand children of said Phillip Miller, deceased. You and each of you are hereby commanded to be and appear before the Orphans' Court of said county, to be held at Bloomsburg, on the 6th day of September, A. D., 1875, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Phillip Miller, deceased, at the appraised value, or show cause why the same should not be sold. By the Court. B. FRANK ZARR,
Bloomsburg, July 13, 1875.-4t. Clerk.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF PETER MISER, DECEASED.
*In the Orphans' Court of Colum

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....	6.45 A. M.	7.35 A. M.
Mail Train	7.36 A. M	5. 2 P. M
Express Train	1.46 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Regular Express	3.58 P. M.	11.35 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia County will meet at their usual places of holding the general elections, on Saturday the 7th day of August, 1875, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon, and elect delegates by ballot to represent the districts in a County Convention to be held at the Opera House in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the 10th day of August, 1875, at one o'clock, p. m., to place in nomination one candidate for Senator, one candidate for Prothonotary, one candidate for Register & Recorder, two candidates for County Commissioner, two candates for County Auditor, and to transact such other business as the interests of the Democratic party may require.

Also, at the same time and places and in the same manner, the Democratic electors of each district will elect one person to serve as member of the County Standing Committee.

By order of the County Committee,

WARREN J. BUCKALEW, Chairman.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES ACCORDING TO VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1873.

	Buckalew.	Delegates.
Beaver	182	3
Benton	194	3
Berwick	81	2
Bloomsburg E.	202	4
" W.	127	3
Briarcreek	152	3
Catawissa	120	2
Centre	163	3
Centralia	118	2
Conyngham N.	145	2
Conyngham S.	64	2
Fishingcreek	169	3
Franklin	50	2
Greenwood	185	3
Hemlock	140	2
Jackson	194	3
Locust	206	4
Main	108	2
Madison	166	3
Mifflin	198	3
Montour	94	2
Mt. Pleasant	97	2
Orange	146	3
Pine	146	2
Roaringcreek	59	2
Scott	159	3
Sugarloaf	159	3
	3,826	68

By Rule the ratio is fixed at 60 voters for delegate, but no district to have less than two or more than four delegates, and allowance is to be made within those limits for the largest fractions of a ratio.

Bloomsburg, Pa., July 10, 1875.

MR. E. L. MYERS, collector for the COLUMBIAN, will wait upon those indebted to this office for the purpose of receiving the amounts due. We trust that those indebted will be prepared to pay what they owe when he calls, but if not, they will again be called upon. It will scarcely be demanded of us to offer an apology for making collections, but for the satisfaction of those desiring it we will just say that as we have to pay cash for every thing as we go our purse is not long or deep enough to hold out unless it is replenished with some degree of promptness.

Harvesting progresseth.

Mifflinville is to have an Opera House.

The curb stone market is well attended just now.

The weather the past few days has been sublime.

Butter has become very scarce at twenty cents per pound.

The grass in the Court House yard was mowed on Wednesday.

The work of tearing down the old Episcopal Church is completed.

H. G. Colley, M. D., of Benton, has hung out his shingle in Centralia.

Raspberries have been very plenty this season and sold at 10 cents per quart.

E. B. Brown, of Mifflinville, is announced as a Republican candidate for coutny Auditor.

On last Monday a young son of G. W. Correll fell from a cherry tree and broke his arm.

The Summer term of the Orangeville Academy opens August 2d, and ends October 15, 1875.

Mr. A. W. Monroe of Bloomsburg is doing a large job of painting at Iola for Mr. John Leggott.

Mr. Philip Hess, near Lime Ridge, lost a valuable mare by over-eating new clover a few days since.

Bernhard Stohner has removed his saloon from the Exchange Block to the basement of Brown's Hotel.

Dr. J. R. Evans recently purchased the old academy property on Third street for the consideration of $1,445.

Rev. S. Coleman, of Williamsport, aged 80 years, officiated in the M. E. Church of this place on Sunday evening last.

Mr. Geo. E. Elwell returned to Bloomsburg last Friday after a brief sojourn in Wisconsin. Mr. Elwell reports a very pleasent trip.

The beautiful little original poem printed on the first page will compare favorably with those of the leading magazines of the country.

On last Monday night twelve candidates were initiated into the mysteries of St. John's Lodge, No. 203, Knights of Pythias, of Bloomsburg.

Some ladies, this season, wear wings—on their hats—and some malignant bachelor says it is the nearest they will ever come to being angels.

It is not generally known that the butter crop of the United States is now of greater value than the wheat crop Yet such is the case, an exchange says.

The opening of Brown's Hotel, by Bernhard Stoner, will take place next Thursday evening the 22d instant, when a grand affair may be looked for.

The First National Bank at Berwick was entered by burglars on Friday night, the 9th instant, but ere they had secured any booty were discovered and made good their escape.

Col. Freeze, counsel to the Commissioners, recently gave an important and lucid opinion on the duties of Coroners, which we print in another column. It should be carefully read by all, and laid away for reference.

The ladies of the Catholic church of Bloomsburg are holding an Ice Cream Festival in the Exchange block, and are meeting with encouraging success. They will continue it on this (Friday) and Saturday evenings.

Mr. T. D. Strouse, of Center, residing on the farm known as "The Queen of Center," containing about one hundred acres, has raised during the past six years 5,181 bushels of wheat. Mr. Strouse raised over 1,000 bushels a year during three years of this period.

Mr. Chas. Sweet, law student of W. H. Abbott of Catawissa, and rather a promising young pedestrian, is now in Saratoga attending the Intercollegiate Regatta and was entered for the foot race to have taken place yesterday (Thursday) afternoon. We go to press too early for the result of the races.

The following officers have been installed in St. John's Lodge, K. of P. of this place to serve for the ensuing term: P. C., J. D. Powell; C. C., J. Rinker; V. C., J. Culp; P., W. R. Ringrose; M. A., J. S. Phillips; K. of R. & S., R. H. Ringler; M. of E., M. P. Lutz; M. of F., W. Barrett; O. S., R. Edwards.

Services in the Lutheran church on Sunday, by Dr. McCron, should not be overlooked. He is likely to remain permanently, and will be an honorable addition to the clergy of the town.

The latest medico-philosophical discovery is that cats are the prolific means of conveying scarlet fever, measles, small pox and other infectious diseases from family to family.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says that the mention of ex-Governor Bigler as a Democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania has caused more than one Republican editor to reach furtively for his "bloody shirt."

Mr. Leonard Kline, of Rohrsburg, while at work in his blacksmith shop, was struck in one of his eyes with a red hot piece of steel. Our informant stated that he will never recover the use of the eye, it being totally destroyed. We sympathize with Mr. Kline in his sore affliction. —*Benton Weekly.*

The Berwick Rolling mill, we are informed, is now running to its utmost capacity, night and day. Permanent prosperity and good times may be looked for as Democratic successes occur and are assured. The Car shops of the Jackson & Wooden manufacturing company are also again carrying on a lively business. Berwick is to be congratulated upon these evidences of increasing prosperity.

We print on the first page an interesting sketch of the destructive Grasshopper of the western States (no doubt a species of Locust) which we cut from a Nebraska paper edited by Frank P. Burgess, son of Prof. Wm. Burgess, formerly a teacher and superintendent of schools in Columbia county. This description of the destructive pest is the most lucid and intelligible that we have seen.

The Benton *Weekly* says the bugs are destroying whole fields of potatoes in that part of the country and we have the same news from all localities. Paris green seems to be the only effective remedy. It is easily applied but is a deadly poison and of course should be handled with care. The history of the potato bug shows that extermination is the only remedy that will rid a locality from its presence after it has once appeared. Therefore every person should use the utmost efforts to destroy them. If nothing but poison will do it, as seems to be the case, let it be used without stint, for the potato crop must be saved from their depredations or be entirely abandoned.

A lady in Fishing creek township has been presented by an aunt with a Bible once owned by the recipient's great-great-grand father, the celebrated German preacher and writer, B. B. B. Barkenstock. The book is near two hundred years old and was brought from Germany about the year 1733. Almost every leaf has some token of its original possessor's love for the Master. The texts from which he preached all have the same marks, and of these 247 are in the Psalms and nearly as many more in other divisions of the Bible. The book is also interspersed throughout with notes in a fine German hand writing. The legacy is a most valuable one and is highly cherished by its present possessor.

Green cucumbers are a palatable and delicate vegetable, but have the reputation of being "unhealthy," indigestable, causing pains, cholera morbus, &c. To some extent this is true but much of the fault is in their preparation. They should never be taken from the vines until the moment they are wanted for the table and should be immediatly plunged into cold water. If prepared in this way, cool and not wilted, and served in pure cider veniger, and with ice if possible, eaten in moderate quantity and well masticated, we doubt whether injury ever results. Of course if warm, wilted, served in the mere acids that are substituted and used for vinegar, gulped down without chewing, or eaten by the barrel, unpleasant consequences are likely to follow.

Cut lengthwise and fried in fresh butter, green cucumbers are relished by many.

On last Friday, Erastus, son of Mr. Geo. Conner, of Centre township, came very near losing his life on the road between Bloomsburg and Light Street, in the following manner: He was walking up the hill behind his wagon loaded with grain, when a man whose name we did not learn, came driving rather briskly along and frightened his team so that they started upon a run, when the young man made for the heads of his horses and in the effort to stop them was knocked down by the passing carriage and ran over by the loaded wagon, breaking one leg below the knee and almost cutting off one ear, together with other serious injuries. Dr. J. R. Evans was immediately summoned from this place, who dressed his wounds, and under whose skilful medical aid is fast recovering, although it was at first thought would prove fatal.

BASE BALL.

On last Saturday a match game of base ball was played at Orangeville between the Champions of that place and the O. K. club of Bloomsburg. We are informed that the game was a fine one in every particular, and was hotly contested for by both clubs. It will be seen by the score that the Champions were too much for the O. K's, a result not much to be wondered at, from the fact that the latter club has not practiced any this season, while their opponents have had large practice ever since the season opened. Ignoring the fact that the O. K's. were not in good trim they did splendidly, while the Champions achieved a decided victory, and one to be proud of. The O. K's. asked for the tenth inning to be played when it was mutually agreed upon, but was played without either club scoring a run. We understand the return game is to be played at this place on Saturday the 24th, when an interesting time may be looked for. The following is the score:

O. K's. NINE.	O.	R.	CHAMPIONS.	O.	R.
McKelvy, 2 b	3	1	Conner, c	3	1
Hassert, 1 b	4	0	Williams, 3 b	3	1
Kinney, c f	4	0	Keller, c f	4	0
Menagh, 3 b	4	0	Williams, L., r f	4	0
Buckingham, p	2	1	Henry, 2 b stop	4	0
Menagh, J., s s	4	0	Low, p	2	1
Buckingham, R., c	2	0	Gearhart, 2 b	2	2
Bittenbender, l f	2	1	Delong, 1 b	2	1
Penman, r f	2	1	Fleckenstine, l f	3	1
Clark, 2 b stop	3	0	Williams, s s	3	0
Total,	30	04	Total,	30	07

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
O K. Nine	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Champions	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—7

Time of game 2 hours.

Umpire—F. Herring.

Scorers—W. A. Allabach and H. A. Jacoby.

DOG DAYS.

An exchange says the dog days have begun, and will continue forty days. The name is given to this part of the year because the dog star (Sirius) rises with the sun. The heat at this time is usually very oppressive, and is attributed to the conjunction of the dog star with the sun. Frequently during this time epidemics, such as dysentery, cholera morbus and fevers prevail, and people living in this latitude can not be too careful of their habits. Some persons believe that the name of dog days come from the intense heat making dogs rabbid, but we find in looking into history that this idea is a mere illusion. In some parts of the world dogs are eaten by human beings. In China and the Society Islands young puppies are considered a great delicacy, being very sweet, palatable and nutritious. It seems that the taste for dog's flesh is of very early origin. Hippocrates placed dog's flesh on a footing with mutton and pork. The Romans offered sucking puppies to the gods as the best evidence of their fidelity and much other historial proof can be adduced to show that dogs are no more likely to go mad during the heated terms than any other animal.

Prof. J. W. Ferree was made the recipient of a beautiful Sofa on Commencement Day, June 29th, in the chapel of the State Normal School by the graduating class. The presentation speech was eloquently made by Charles M. Lee, of Wyoming, a member of the graduating class. The surprise of the Professor was complete, enkindling grateful emotion for so valuable a gift and to which he suitably responded in language of sublime appreciations which the gift and occasion wee calculated to inspire.

Arrow, Anchor, Arlington and Troy Fine Shirts at McKinney's.

Russel has just received a fresh supply of Apples, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, &c. Examine his stock.

Parasols and Fans, very cheap, to close out, at Lutz & Sloan's.

Headquarters for Boots and Shoes—Custom work a specialty at E. M. Knorr's.

Ribbons, Ruchings, Collars, and Ties, Cheap at Clark & Wolf's.

Just received, a fresh invoice of latest styles Children's Summer Suits at D. Yocum's. Also Men's and Boys' Clothing, all of which he is selling cheap.

Pewter Sand for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Custom work a specialty at McKinney's.

New Calicoes and Muslins this week at Lutz & Sloan's,

Fly-nets, Fly-sheets, Ear-bobs, Lap-robes, Dusters, Whips, Trunks, Cabbas, &c., for sale at C. S. Furman's.

Tobacco and Confectioneries, wholesale and retail by M. M. Russel.

You can trade Lard and Butter to I. W. Hartman for cheap goods.

A new Cabinet Empire Sewing Machine, a beautiful article of furniture, for sale very cheap if called for soon at Cadman's.

Go to RUSSELL'S for your Groceries. He sells for cash and will not be undersold.

I. W. Hartman sells Appleton Muslin at 11 cts by bolt for 25 ct. butter.

Boots and Shoes cheap for cash only at E. M. Knorr's.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—RUSSEL takes Butter, Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods.

Just received, a large lot of Hamburg Embroidery, cheap, at Clark & Wolf's.

Gent's Serge Opera Boots at E. M. Knorr's.

Granulated Sugar for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Protection toe Shoes never wear out. For sale at McKinney's.

Closing out, a lot of Summer Dress Goods at less than cost, at Clark & Wolf's.

Genuine Mason Fruit Jars for sale at M. M. Russel's.

Men's Button Gaitors, hand-made—equal to Burt's shoes, at Knorr's.

If you want a first class Farm Wagon,
If you want a Platform Pleasure Wagon,
If you want an Eliptic Spring Wagon,
If you want a Pleasure Wagon,
If you want your Wagon put in good trim,
If you want repairs done good with short notice, Go to J. R. FAUS.

Lace Curtains at Clark & Wolf's.

Oat Meal for sale at Russel's. Call and try it.

Norwich celebrated Fine Shoe at McKinney's.

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese! Fine assortment of Cheese at Russel's.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK, Proprietor.
March 19, '75-1y

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.
Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want the best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco.
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL'S, Main street. tf-25

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

SUN rises 4 o'clock 43 minutes—sets 7 o'clock 17 minutes.

GOLD is now quoted at a premium of about 118—in other words green backs are about 16 per cent. below par.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and linen paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and Trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

Good food and plenty of it, produces the same effect upon a person who has been starved that the Peruvian Syrup, an Iron Tonic, does upon the weak and debilitated; it makes them strong and vigorous, changing weakness and suffering into strength and health.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequently perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give a fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

THE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE WELL PLACED.

Although the world has been seeking specifics for disease for many centuries, few indeed have been found. Prominent among these few is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which years ago received the endorsement of the medical profession, and was hailed by press and public as the great renovant and preventive of the age. And with good reason, since to the weakened stomach it gives strength, to the torpid liver activity, to the disordered bowels regularity, and to the shaken nervous system firmness and tone. Under its benignant influence healthful vigor returns to the debilitated and wasted frame, the flaccid muscles becomes compact, the wan aspect of ill health is replaced by a look of cheerfulness, the mind ceases to despond, and flesh is developed upon the attenuated frame. There is no exaggeration in this statement. It is as true as that the system is subject to disease. Were proofs required to substantiate the reality of the comprehensive effects of the Bitters, there is probably not in existence a medicine in favor of which such a mass of concurrent testimony, from the most respectable sources, could be adduced. But the efficacy of the nation's alterative and invigorant has been a matter of universal knowledge too long to need any such corroboration. The fact that it has the largest sales in those portions of the North and South America Continents, Mexico, and the West Indies, in which atmospheric influences prejudicial to health exists, proves what confidence is felt in its remedial and protective virtues. In localities where fevers of an intermittent type prevail, especially, it has come to be regarded as an indispensable necessity.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

The great success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing of the kind has ever been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst cases of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach, &c. Get the genuine. Only sold in $1 bottles. Depot and Office, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkle's, and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite wind and rising food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other.

259 TAPE WORM. 259

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the head passes. one and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkle, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Scat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed, never fails. For removing all kinds but Tape Worm, the medicine can be had of your druggist. Ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1. For Tape Worm, the patient must come on and have it removed.

—o—

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty and is largely described among their female patients. It is worthy of all confidence, as may be seen from the following testimonials:

Dr. G. B. Chapman, Plattsmouth, Neb., writes: I have under treatment a lady, who, after trying seven years has been afflicted, and, after trying several physicians without receiving benefit, is gaining rapidly on your Favorite Prescription.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here, but that can say with me they have been greatly benefitted. Since I have been helped by its use, six or seven around me left off all doctors and other medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city, by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she has been under the care of three of our best physicians, but could not sit up but a few minutes at one time. I begged of her to try your medicines, and before she had used half the bottles she could go all around the yard, and has just now come home from a visit five miles away.

MRS. THOS. MCFARLAND.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

Marriages.

On July 1st, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. L. Reeser, assisted by Rev. J. A. Irwin, Rev. W. M. CROMAN, of Berwick, to Miss HANNAH M. CULP, of Light Street.

On July 8th, by Rev. A. R. Hottenstein, Mr. JOHN P. ATEN, of Millin, to Miss MARY E. MILLER, of Main township, Columbia county.

By L. A. Garman, J. P., at his residence in Pine township, on Thursday, June 24th, 1875, Mr. THEODORE CHRISTIAN, to Miss EMILY J. CARMAN, all of Pine township, Columbia county, Pa.

At the residence of the officiating minister in Fishingcreek township, July 4th, 1875, by Elder C. S. Long, Mr. PETER A. KLINE, to Miss SALLIE E. TRIVELPIECE, all of Rohrsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

At the residence of Mrs. Amanda Kingsbury, in Benton, July 4th, 1875, by E. Fullmer, Mr. WM. M. PEALER, to Miss MARY C. ROBBINS, all of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa.

July 4th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. B. Dechant, Mr. CLINTON S. HOWER to Miss HENRIETTA FETTERMAN, both of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa.

Deaths.

In Pine township, Columbia county, June 25th, THOMAS FAUS, aged 71 years.

June 19th, 1875, of scarlet fever, CLARA ECK, aged 3 years, 11 months and 24 days.

July 1st, 1875, SARAH EVA ECK, aged 9 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The above, are daughters of Reece M. and Harriet W. Eck, of Berwick, Columbia county.

Near Eyer's Grove, June 28, Mrs. POLLY ROBINS, relict of Jackson Robins, aged 71 years.

In Anthony township, July 4th, of dropsy, RICHARD FRUIT, Esq., aged 69 years,

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.20
Rye "	.90
Corn "	.80
Oats "	.35
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Timoseed	1.50
Butter	.25
Eggs	.18
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.15
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 " "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.50 " "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 4.00 " "
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00 " "

QUOTATIONS OF WHITE, POWELL & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 42 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA JULY 7, 1875.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	22	22¾
" 5-20, c '62, M. and S	15¾	16
" " '64 " "	17¾	17¾
" " " '65, " "	19¼	19¼
" " " '65, J. and J	19	19¼
" " " '67, " "	20¼	20¾
" " " '68, " "	20¾	21
" 10-40, coupon	17¾	18
" Pacific 6's, cy	22¾	22¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	16¾	16¾
" " c 1881	18¾	18¾
Gold	17¼	17¼
Silver	14¾	14¾
Pennsylvania	54½	55¼
Reading	50¾	51
Philadelphia & Erie	24½	25¾
Lehigh Navigation	29¾	30¾
" Valley	59½	59¾
United R. R. of N. J	61¾	61¾
Oil Creek	9¾	9¾
Northern Central	29	29¾
Central Transportation	45	45½
Norristown	56	56½
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '90	104	104¾

Rules of Nomination.

As Adopted by the Convention, Dec. 26th, 1870.

I. The Annual County Convention shall be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on the second Tuesday of August, at one o'clock, p. m., and the Delegate Elections shall be held on the Saturday before, at the place of holding the general elections in the several election districts, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

II. The representation of districts in County Convention shall be in proportion to the Democratic vote of each as cast at the most recent election for Governor, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed seventy nor be less than fifty-four, and no district shall be allowed less than two nor more than four delegates.

III. Until the next election for Governor delegates shall be allowed to districts upon a ratio of sixty voters for a delegate, allowance being made for the largest fractions of ratio.

IV. The Standing Committee shall, whenever necessary make an apportionment of delegates to the several districts under these rules and publish it, with the rules as amended, in the Democratic newspapers of the county, at least two weeks before each annual convention.

V. Voters at Delegate elections may give their votes to a smaller number of candidates than the whole number to be elected, in the manner provided in the fourth section of the Bloomsburg act of 4th of March, 1870.

VI. The delegate elections shall be by ballot and shall be held and conducted by a Judge and clerk, to be selected by the Democrats in attendance, and the said officers shall keep a list of voters and tally of votes counted, to be sent by them to the Convention with their certificate of the result of the election.

VII. All cases of disputed seats in Convention shall be disposed of openly by a vote after hearing the respective claimants and their evidence.

VIII. All delegates must reside in the districts they represent. In case of an absent delegate he may depute another. If he fail to do so his colleagues in attendance may substitute for him. In other cases the Convention may fill up the representation from the citizens of the district in attendance.

IX. The voting in Conventions shall be open, and any two members may require the yeas and nays on any question pending.

X. Special Conventions may be called when necessary, by the Standing Committee, the proceedings of which shall conform to these rules.

XI. All county nominations and all appointments of conferees and of delegates to State Conventions, shall be made in County Conventions.

XII. The Standing Committee shall consist of one member from each election district, who shall be elected by the people at the delegate elections, who shall choose their own Chairman; and any five of them shall be a quorum, when called together by the Chairman.

XIII. No member of the Legislature shall be chosen by this county as a Delegate to a State Convention during his term of office.

XIV. In Convention a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a nomination, and no person named shall be peremptorily struck from the list of candidates until after the fourth vote, when the lowest name shall be struck off and so on at each successive vote until a nomination shall be effected.

XV. [Delegates instructed by the voters who select them shall obey their instructions in Convention, and votes given by them in violation of their instructions shall be disallowed by the Convention. All instructions shall be reported by the election officers.] This rule is repealed and supplied by rule XXII.

XVI. Conventions shall be called to order by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, or in his absence by some other member thereof, who shall entertain and put to vote motions for the election of a President and two Secretaries for purposes of temporary organization.

XVII. No person shall be eligible to a nomination by a Convention who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the next preceding election; but this rule shall apply only to cases of opposition to tickets hereafter formed.

XVIII. It shall be a good cause of challenge against any person offering to vote at any delegate election that he has voted against Democratic candidates at Federal or State elections within two years, or has opposed the Democratic ticket at the last preceding election, or has taken or agreed to take money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage, as a consideration for his vote at such delegate election, or has corrupted or attempted to corrupt any voter of the district with reference to the same; but this rule shall apply only to causes of challenge arising subsequent to its adoption.

XIX. If it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of a Convention that any candidate before it for nomination to any office shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or made any promise of money or valuable thing to take effect in future, as an inducement to any delegate to vote for him; or to any other person with the view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates; or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and approbation of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately struck from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination; and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a Convention, or to election as a delegate, for a period of two years.

XX. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage to be paid, delivered or secured in future, either to himself or to any other person for him, from any candidate or other person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, or under any other pretext upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of a majority of the Convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and shall not be received as a delegate to any future Convention for a period of two years, and during that time shall also be ineligible for any party nomination. Cases arising under this and the next preceding rule shall have precedence over all other business in Convention until determined.

XXI. None of these rules shall be altered or rescinded at a regular annual Convention, unless by a vote of two thirds of all the delegates present.

XXII. Candidates for nomination may be voted for directly, at the delegate elections, and shall receive delegate or district votes in Convention in proportion to their popular vote in the several districts, upon the same principle on which delegates are electable under the 5th rule.

XXIII. No delegate to any Convention hereafter shall be entitled to a seat unless his credentials show that he is instructed for some candidate for the various offices to be filled, as set out in the call for the Convention.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF CONYNGHAM

And Centralia Poor District for the year ending June 7th, 1875.

THOMAS GERAGHTY, Collector and Treasurer, in account with Conyngham and Centralia Poor District, for the year ending June 7th, 1875.

To am't. of township duplicate for 1874	$3,475 57	
Am't. returned to county comm'rs. for collection	$477 62	
By exonerations allowed	5 00	482 62
		$4,992 95
To am't. of Borough duplicate for 1874	$549 36	
Am't. returned to county comm'rs. for collection	$55 26	
By am't. of exonerations	15 60	70 86
		578 50
Am't. received from J. Curran, poor tax retained by county commissioners		248 00
Am't. received from county commissioners, unseated land tax		997 24
To am't. from Wm. Goodman, late Treas.		1,300 00
" " " John Curran on account of Patrick McNeals		124 50
		$8,241 19
Collector's commission on $5,571 45 at 5 per cent	$278 57	
Treasurer's commission on $7,085 86 at 2 per cent	141 72	
Amount of orders redeemed	7,085 86	7,506 15
Balance in the hands of Treasurer,		$ 735 04

List of unseated lands in township returned to county commissioners for collection of taxes.

Ebenezer Brenehan	$44 19
Joshua Beam	25 74
Nathan Brown	45 00
Peter Buchner	10 00
Andrew Burt	3
Catharine Cook	50
David Cook	75
John E. Davis	50
George Dewalt	1 18
Frank Gallagher	30
Catharine Groth	1 08
John Houston	6 75
Peter Joyce	5
Jonas T. Evans	50
Fred. Killgerman	50
Mrs. Jonathan Knittle	75
George Kachelreas	1 00
George D. Lindemouth	50
Philip Lowenberg	1 00
Terrence Maguire	40
Marr & Morris	8 00
H. S. Marr	2 50
Anthony Murphy	40
Richard Murphy	40
Thomas Murphy	40
Robert Jordan, tract, (N. Y.)	67 50
Andrew Porter, " (M. ")	70 75
Lewis Walker, " (F. Co.)	75 75
Thomas Rushton, "	21 25
Mary Rushton, "	47 50
Lewis Walker, "	2 00
Michael Reese, " (Cox)	4 50
Thomas Rushton, "	5 60
Mary Rushton, " (Lands.)	12 00
Henry Sheaffer, "	5 10
Matthew Shelvey, "	4
Jacob Trieb, "	6 00
Jacob Trieb, "	6 00
	$477 62

List of exonerations allowed on township duplicate.

Peter Bradley	75
Wm. Brown	1 00
Mrs. Jno. Burke	75
Catharine Deegan	2 50
	$ 5 00

List of unseated lands in borough returned to county commissioners for collection of taxes.

John Arter	1 00
James Bevans	1 10
Jane Codrington	1 40
Michael Crane	50
Peter F. Collins	4 00
James Colohan	1 00
Wellington Cleaver	1 10
Michael Dougherty	55
Henry Davis	55
Theophilus Evans	1 10
Benjamin Griffith	55
Thomas Gaughen	1 00
Thomas Howell	55
Michael Hanbush	1 00
Thomas Holmes	55
John Helwig	1 00
John Jones	2 50
Ann T. Jones	55
J. B. Knittle	2 50
Caroline Klise	55
Klise & Reinhold	1 65
Lewis Kantner	55
Widow Keller	55
Richard Keller	55
Nathan Lindemuth	2 00
H. A. Ley land	55
Lehigh & Mahanoy R. R. Co.	6 55
Patrick Langon	1 65
Michael McNulty	40
John Moore	2 55
Marks Lloyd	55
George Marks	55
Thomas Meehan	55
Charles McKenna	55
James McHugh	55
Grace Moore	1 10
" Patrick	1 10
Patrick Quinn	55
B. F. Sheppard	55
Torrey & Sweet	1 65
S. E. Van Buren	8 25
S. E. Van Buren	1 00
Fred. Wittich	55
Wm. Ziegler	55
	$55 26

List of exonerations allowed on borough duplicate.

Catharine Carr	1 25
Elizabeth Cleary	1 00
Widow Gallagher	1 50
Mrs. Mary Hanley	3 50
Mrs. Thomas Laugen	2 25

Miscellaneous.

A baby convention was held at Muscatine, Iowa, recently. Fifteen mothers, with their little ones were present, and voted on the question of the prettiest. Each baby got one vote and no more.

"What do you sell those fowls for?" inquired a buyer. "I sell them for profit," was the answer. "Thank you for the information that they are prophets," responded the querist: "I took them to be patriarchs."

It is in vain to stick your finger in the water, and, pulling it out, look for a hole; and equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy, the world will miss you when you have passed on.

Brittanny raises very fine horses. They are rendered docile and tractable through kind usage. The parsnip is the chief food of the horse there, and it is believed to contribute materially to the vigor and beauty for which the horses of the country are remarkable.

Whenever you work for fame, for money, for love, or for anything else, work with your hands, heart and brain. Say "I will!" and some day you will conquer. Never let any man have it to say: "I have dragged you up." Too many friends hurt a man more than none at all.

An old bachelor, upon reading that "two lovers will sit up half the night with one chair in the room," said it could not be done, unless one of them stands or sits on the floor. And such painful ignorance pretty plainly indicates that he has never been there.

A Buffalo telegraph operator accidently got locked in his office at dinnertime the other day, and all other efforts to save his noontide meal proving unavailing, he telegraphed to Canada, thence to Detroit, and from there to another office in Buffalo, whence a messenger was dispatched to liberate him, and he secured a hot dinner.

THE CAPTAIN'S LAW.—"My hearty lads," said a sea captain when about to take command of a ship, reading his orders to the crew on the quarter deck, "there is one law I am determined to make, and I shall insist on it being kept. It is a favor, indeed, I will ask of you, and which, as a British officer I expect will be granted by a crew of British seamen. What say you, my lads? Are you willing to grant your new captain one favor?"

"Ay, ay!" cried all hands; "let's know what it is, sir."

"Well, my lads, it is this; that you must allow me to swear the first oath in this ship. No man on board must swear an oath before I do. I am determined to swear the first oath on board. What say you lads? Will you grant me this favor?"

The men stared, and stood for a moment quite at a loss what to say. "They were," said one, "taken aback." "They were brought up," said another.

The appeal seemed so reasonable and the manner of the captain so kind and prepossessing, that a general burst from the ship's company answered, "Ay, ay, sir!" with their usual three cheers. Swearing was thus abolished on the ship.

A man died at West Liberty, Iowa, lately, who expressed an earnest desire that he should be buried on the farm where he formerly lived, near Des Moines. His wife sought to fulfill the wishes of her dead husband. She procured a burial case, and started on her sad errand. She arrived at the place of burial, a stranger to everybody. Of the station agent she inquired as to the location of the farm where her husband was to be buried, and, on being told, he quickly foresaw a very unpleasant affair. The widow had come to bury her husband on the premises of a man whose daughter, then at home, was the wife of the deceased. The agent, after some consideration, deemed it best to inform the widow of the facts. She received the story with perfect astonishment, and could scarcely believe her late husband guilty of such baseness; but, on being assured it was so, she became indignant, and left the body with citizens to be conveyed to wife No. 1 (whose first knowledge for years of the whereabouts of her husband was his arrival in a burial casket) to be disposed of as she saw fit. It has just been discovered that the man had still another wife in Missouri.

Discourtesy.

This is a very common sin among us, and it arises, principally, from serious defects in our life. We speak to men harshly; we are irritable and impatient; we are domineering; we wound their feelings; we sneer at them; we make a jest of their failures and impefections; we treat them contemptuously; we make an ostentatious use of our power over them; we compel them to feel—and we do it intentionally—that we attach not the slighest value to their judgment; and that we have no desire to give them pleasure. We do not know that those who are guilty of these offences are likely to be much influenced by the consideration of the pain and annoyance which they inflict on others by this treatment of them; and yet they ought to remember that a great part of the misery of the world arises from the wanton disregard of the claims of every man to consideration and respect. Harsh words, spoken recklessly and in haste, rankle in the memory like a wound. Such treatment as this is as hard to endure as a perpetual east wind. It destroys all the brightness and pleasantness of life, and condemns those who are subjected to it to a dull and monotonous wretchedness.

Rudiments of Philadelphia Journalism.

A Chicago paragraphist who had got a place on a Philadelphia paper was thus addressed by his new proprietor: "Of course you know our Philadelphia papers are different from those of the West; they have to be. You must be a little guarded in your paragraphs. I know that you come from the West, the land of robust thought and outspokenness, but you must remember that our subscribers are a peculiar people. Don't pitch into anybody—that is anybody who is alive now, or who has died within, say 500 years; don't even say anything harsh of Mr. Richard Turpin, for there are some of our subscribers who go so far as to admire him. No man of genius, no matter how mean he was in private life, must be ridiculed in our paper, for our people love great men and always stop their papers when they see anything against their heroes. Why we lost 43 subscribers one day by a harmless little paragraph on that old humbug, Wm. Penn. By the way, if you should at any time feel as though you really must attack somebody, just pitch into Sesostris, that old Egyptian fraud who pretended to be a conquerer who never conquered anything at all. That was a good while ago, and none of our subscribers know anything about the Egyptians. A good many of those antiquated old scoundrels needs writing up, anyhow. Suppose you begin on old Sesostris at once."—*Louisville Journal.*

A Small Herb Garden.

The *Villa Gardener* has these hints, which, if followed out, in whole or in part, would add greatly to the attractiveness and utility of American gardens:

There is poesy and savoriness in the very name. There may be likewise order and beauty in it. The most satisfactory things in gardens, especially in small ones, are the herbs, scattered hither and thither all over the place, and time and patience are exhausted in hunting them up when required. Quite a useful feature might be made in every garden, however small, of the herbs, were they only brought together in one place and arranged in order. The best disposition for herbs is in beds. These may be from two to four feet wide, with foot alleys between them, and the length almost double, or, at the least, one-third more than the width. This arrangement in beds is the very essence of an herb garden. Of course in small gardens one entire bed will not be needed for any herb. In such cases several kinds may be grown together—such, for instance, as common and lemon Thyme, Pennyroyal and Marjoram in one; Fennel, Sage and Tarragon in another; and Basil, Summer Savory and Golden Purslane in another. Mint should have a bed for itself, as mint sauce is much in demand. Bhervil, again, is much wanted in many families for salads, also Burnet, Hyssop, &c. These three herbs are the semi-cordial herbs: Hoarhound for sore throat, Tansy for tea (not that anyone ever drinks it), Camomile for face ache and stomach ailments, Rue for the gapes in poultry, Lady's Love, and any curious herb that the villa gardener may have a fancy for.

A bed should also be reserved for Angelica, used by those who know the luxury of its shoots candied in sugar, and for the growth of Borage, for flavoring claret cups in hot weather. Again, the herb garden is just the place for the orderly systematic cultivation of all small salading, such as Mustard and Cress, a constant succession of small Onions, a bed of Chives, the cultivation of Radishes throughout the season, and the growth of Rampion, Lettuce, etc. All this would find abundant furniture for a good many beds, and by changing these for the different products a nice succession of cropping might be maintained.

Finally several beds should be set aside for the high class cultivation of Parsley—a plant sadly neglected in small gardens. Nothing is more useful in a household for flavoring or garnishing, and it is just as easy, on a right system, to have magnificent leaves, exquisitely curled and clean, because raised high above the ground by their stature and strength, as to have and use the small, dirty leaves that have to do duty as parsley in so many houses. Let the parsley have a bed of deep rich soil—if a yard deep all the better; sow a good curled kind thinly; as soon as fairly up thin the plants to a foot apart, and let them grow away freely. That is the whole art of growing and using parsley and making it really one of the most beautiful plants in the garden. Sow in March, May and July for succession. If the garden of herds is too small for the devotion of one or more beds to Parsley, sown at different seasons, then the whole herb garden might be fringed round with Parsley, and the garnishing and flavoring plants themselves be garnished with its beauty. No portion of any garden, large or small, not even excluding that wholly devoted to flowers, will afford more pleasure than an herb garden well furnished and kept. There will always be something growing and doing in it.

Moths in Clothing.

The moth is a decidedly formidable enemy in a house; for, tiny mite though it is, it will prove ruinous to all woolen stuffs, such as blankets, flannels, curtains, carpets and clothing, as well as to furs and feathers. These are the suitable materials for its nest, and in them it deposits its eggs; whence in due season issue the larvæ which feed upon them. Then small circular holes are eaten by them, which destroy the beauty of the material and render it worthless. It is often believed that moths generate in clothes that are laid by simply by their being shut up in dark, close places; and therefore in the spring, when moth millers are plenty, the clothing is taken out to be aired, and thus good opportunity given them to deposit their eggs upon the garments, etc. If they were entirely kept away from their approach no caterpillar, or larvæ of the moth, which does the mischief, could touch the articles.

The winged moth that flies about the house does not eat or destroy woolens of any kind, but seeks opportunity to lay eggs in woolen articles, upon which nature dictates that her young must subsist. These eggs produce little caterpillars, which assume the pupa state, out of which comes the winged insect. Thus we see if we prevent the moth millers from having access to the articles we desire to preserve they cannot become moth eaten. For instance, if you do up any article that is free from moths in a paper, cotton or linen bag, and pin it up tightly, or tie the mouth of it closely, no winged moth can enter to deposit its eggs, and thus its contents must be secure from depredations. Yet these winged mites are possessed of considerable cunning, or rather instinct, which makes them search patiently and carefully for proper places to feed their young.

Simply putting woolen articles into tight drawers, or covering them with paper, etc., will not suffice, for the least bit of crevice will admit them. Nature has also implanted an instinct to seek unmolested places to lay their eggs; therefore if you shake any woolen articles or furs occasionally, the moth will avoid them. Thus, should any articles of clothing become infested with them, frequent brushing and beating will drive them away; and if they can be dipped into hot water, or held over the smoke of a fire, the larvæ will be destroyed. If carpets are infested with them, take boiling hot alum water, and dip cloths and saturate the carpets with it. Hot alum water is very destructive to all insect life. Cockroaches, water bugs, and the like can be exterminated by its use. Woolen articles and furs can also be kept from moths by dusting them over with red pepper or putting camphor gum among them.—*Country Gentleman.*

Pure soft water is the best of all blood purifiers. It dissolves almost every impurity that may find its way to the blood, and passes it off through the skin, lungs, and kidneys, thus washing out the blood without those chemical changes and deposits which are likely to arise from the action of drugs. Why then use doubtful, dangerous and often injurious drugs for purifying the blood, when pure, simple, safe, and far more effectual water may be had without money and without price?

Supicion is no less an enemy to virtue than to happiness. He that is already corrupt is naturally suspicious, and he that becomes suspicious will quickly be corrupt.

A great number of papers of this State are getting mad because a man said that if you want to reach an editor's brains, shoot him when his back is to you. And shoot low.

Hard drinking—chewing ice.

PUBLIC REPORT
—OF A—
POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicines; but having heard the VEGETINE spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic (which every one needs at some time) it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most useful in old age—rights as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from scrofula, and has been suffering through life from its effects, having tried many remedies with no favorable result, was induced by friends to try the VEGETINE. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight, that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing. Yours respectfully,

O. P. H. HODGE, Police officer, Station 6.
Boston, MASS., May 9, 1871.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22, 1864.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—I should be wanting in gratitude, if I failed to acknowledge what the VEGETINE has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with bronchitis, which settled into consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the VEGETINE, which, under the providence of God, has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others, as he has to me, and that its divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant, BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this p ace. B. P.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:
Dear Sir,—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of VEGETINE in cases of scrofula, rheumatism, kidney complaint, catarrh, and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that I know VEGETINE to be the most reliable remedy for catarrh and general debility.

My wife has been troubled with catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all this she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take VEGETINE; I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking VEGETINE until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public (if you choose to make it public) that she is entirely cured, and VEGETINE accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I feel justified in saying that VEGETINE is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it; for I believed it to be a good, honest, vegetable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it. I am, &c., respectfully, L. C. CARDELL,
Store 415 Broadway.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses, and cures ulceration, cures constipation, and regulates the bowels.

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, October, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; and I can cheerfully recommend it.
JAMES MORSE, 304 Athens Street.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
AND
Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

Invites attention to his large and elegant stock of

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewlry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

ap 1,73-tf.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, SEGARS SODA, &c., &c.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention. g1,7-tf

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS, Common and Judgment Bonds, just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. All kinds of a NOTARY'S blanks either kept on hand or printed to order.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
BARGAINS
in Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Drugs, *Spices*, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

MOYER BRO'S

WOULD call the attention of the public to their very large and well selected stock of goods which they offer at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

200 boxes Window Glass all sizes and qualities.
Glass for Picture Frames a specialty.

While Lead,
Red Lead,
Umbers,
Litharge,
Siennas,
Greens,
Blues,
Reds,
Yellows, dry and in Oil.

General Agents for
MONTOUR SLATE PAINTS!
LINSEED,
OLIVE,
WHALE,
CASTOR, and other OIL
VARNISH and JAPANS
from the best Manufactories.

Their stock of
SPICES
excels any in this section of the State.

Agents for Dr. BICKLEY'S
FAMILY MEDICINES.
General Depot of supplies for Dr. J. C. Ayer's POPULAR MEDICINES.

The Prescription Department is under the charge of competent Pharmaceutists.

Physicians' Prescriptions
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED WITH DESPATCH.

Cold Sparkling Soda Water.

The attention of country dealers, especially is called to our stock of
BOTTLED GOODS,
SPICES, ALUM,
CONCENTRATED LYE,
Patent and Proprietary Medicines &c.
Our wagon will continue as formerly to make its usual trips to supply cu t .

OIL OF GLADNESS,
a special
Coughs,
Colds,
Croup,
Burns,
Tetter,
Piles &c.,

an Internal and External rem y whose healing virtues are attested by thousands in this and adjoining counties is manufactured by them and supplied to the afflicted either directly or through their country dealers,

Price 50 Cents Per Bottle,

None genuine unless it bears the trade mark and name of Moyer Bro's the words "Oil of Gladness" blown in the glass and the signature of Moyer Bro's on the wrapper.
Apr.17,74—1y

Manhood: How Lost How Restored!

JUST published a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S celebrated essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and physical incapacity, impediments to Marriage, etc; also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-indulgence or sextual extravagance Piles, &c.

☞ *Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.*

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.
April 10, '75—y

WM. Y. KESTER,
TAILOR.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HAS removed to Iron street, second door above the Reformed church, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and new customers, and serve them with satisfaction. All work warranted. 15-y

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work that you devote to it, or capital not required. We will furnish an expensive outfit, free, &c., send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. Jan. 15-75-1y.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $5.
Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more only $2, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition,) containing lists of over 3000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' PRICE. GET THE BOOK. Jan. 15-75-1y.

CONFESSIONS OF A VICTIM.

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Womanhood, etc., giving his rules of self-cure, after undergoing much suffering and expense. and mailed free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYPAIR, P. O. Box 184, Brooklyn, N. Y. ny 2,75-6m

MUSICAL.

THE Pennsylvania Normal Music School at Freeburg, Pa., will commence its Summer Term of six weeks, August 16th, 1875. For circular, address, F. C. MOYER, Director.
June 25—4.*

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

PATRICK McDONELL, SUPERVISOR, in account with Conyngham township, for the year ending April, 1874:

To amount of duplicate	$2,734 73	
" " received from county commissioners	654 00	$3,388 73
To amount received from L. A. Riley		9 73
		$3,417 46
By amount of taxes returned to County Commissioners,		
By Lewis Trieshach	$1 00	
" Catharine Cook	50	
" Daniel Cook	75	
" John J. Coughlin	50	
" John E. Davis	50	
" Frank Gallegher	50	
" Catharine Groth	1 18	
" George Dewalt	1 18	
" Philip Lowenberg	1 05	
" Michael Reese	4 50	
" Henry Shaffer	5 19	
" Matthew Sieavently	40	
" " Thomas Rushton	5 63	
" " Mary Rushton	12 59	
" Jacob Trich	6 09	
" Jacob Trich	6 09	
" Frank Yocum	50	
" John Young	22 03	
" John Hinton	6 72	
" Peter Joyce	50	
" Evan T. Jones	50	
" Frederick Klingerman	50	
" George Kachelrees	1 09	
" George Lindenath	50	
" Anthony Murph	40	
" Richard Murphy	40	
" Thomas Murphy	40	
" Terrance McGuire	40	
		$80 48
By exonerations,		
" John Alexander	80	
" Patrick Bradley	10	
" John Cunningham	80	
" Patrick Carey	1 25	
" Patrick Conrey	80	
" Lewis Curran	1 25	
" John Cane, Sr.	80	
" Edward Campbell	80	
" Bryan Cane	80	
" Edward Doyle	80	
" Charles Dougherty	80	
" Edward Dean	80	
" John Devlin	80	
" Richard Evans	1 25	
" Patrick Gaughen	1 25	
" John Hughes	80	
" John Horn	80	
" John Harmon	1 25	
" William Heffron	1 25	
" John Cane, Jr.	1 25	
" Patrick Lyons	80	
" Patrick McNeally	80	
" Patrick Meers	80	
" Patrick McDermott	80	
" Richard Mack	80	
" John Murray	1 25	
" Patrick McAndrew	80	
" Michael Nertney	80	
" Anthony Noon	80	
" Henry Scully	1 25	
" Martin Narey	80	
" W. S. Robinson	1 50	
" Timothy Reynolds	1 25	
" Patrick Ryan	1 25	
" Owen Shannon	80	
" Patrick Curran	1 25	
" Thomas Curran	80	
" Patrick Cane	80	
" Michael Heffey	80	
" William McGann	1 25	
" John McGinley	80	
" Michael Mack	80	
" Edward Mack	80	
" John McLaughlin	80	
		—41 85 122 85
By orders redeemed		$3,295 15
		3,295 15

PATRICK McDONELL, SUPERVISOR, in account with Conyngham township, for special tax for the year ending June 7th, 1875:

To amount of duplicate		$2,734 73
By amount returned to County Commissioners for collection	80 48	
By exonerations allowed	87 04	
" commission on $2,597 21 at 7 per cent.	181 80	
By bill of expenses attending court	30 00	
By balance due the district	25 92	
By amount paid to court July 2-'75	$2,349 49	$2,734 73

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, SUPERVISOR, in account with Conyngham township, for Road Tax for the year ending June 7th, 1875:

To amount of duplicate of 1874	$3,084 64	
" " received from commissioners on unseated lands	654 26	
To amount of additional taxes received	227 69	$3,966 59
By exonerations	58 65	
" amount returned for collection	214 89	
" com. on $2,851 70 at 5 per cent.	140 59	
" " $4,592 97 at 3 per cent.	71 06	
" amount worked by Individuals	49 65	
By amount worked by corporations	2,511 55	
By amount of orders redeemed	921 51	$3,966 59

List of tax returned to Commissioners for collection.

Marr & Morris	8 00	
H. S. Marr	3 50	
Jacob Ashman	50	
Ebenezer Beneham	44 10	
Joshua Brown	28 74	
Nathaniel Brown	45 60	
Peter Buchner	10 00	
Andrew Burt	37	
Thomas Rushton	21 25	
Mary Rushton	47 50	
Lewis Walker	2 00	
John Kline	4 00	
John L. Kline	4 00	$ 214 89

List of exonerations allowed on Road and Special Road.

	SPECIAL.	ROAD.
Peter Bradley	75	75
Wm. Cranage	1 25	1 25
James Coyle	80	80
Owen Cahigan	1 25	1 25
George Clark	80	80
Patrick Conaghty	80	80
John Brow	1 25	1 25
Peter Brady	1 25	1 25
Matthias Coyle	80	80
David E. Davis	1 25	1 25
William Doogan	1 40	1 40
John Davis	1 25	1 25
James Dewey	1 25	1 25
John Dewey	1 25	1 25
Andrew Donahoe	80	80
Thomas Eagen	1 25	1 25
Richard Edwards	1 25	1 25
Owen Evans	80	80
Laurence Flanigan	80	80
James Flanigan	1 25	1 25
John Frosch	1 25	1 25
Thomas Grimes	80	80
Michael Geraghty	80	80
David Hughes	1 25	1 25
Hugh Hart	80	80
Peter Hoffman	80	80
James Hoffman	80	80
William Hughes	1 25	1 25
Edward Holland		80
Israel Hartz	80	80
Thomas Jones	1 25	1 25
Daniel Jones	1 25	1 25
Patrick Kelly		1 25
John Kelley		1 25
John Long	80	80
Jonathan Long	80	80
William Morgan	1 25	1 25
Michael Murphy		1 25
George Madden		80
Frank McCann	80	80
William McCann	1 25	1 25
John Nicewinter	80	80
Martin Niss	80	80
Jacob Cress	1 25	1 25
Kelley Ramsey	1 25	1 25
William Rodgers	1 25	1 25
John Richards	1 25	1 25
Peter Stivity	1 25	1 25
Anthony Walsh	80	80
George Myatt	1 25	1 25
Hugh Wilson		1 25
Henry Waiters	80	80
John Castello	80	80
John Curry	1 25	1 25
Patrick Gannon	1 25	1 25
	51 45	58 65

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, SUPERVISOR, in account with Conyngham township, for special road tax for the year ending June 7th, 1875:

To amount of duplicate of 1874		$3,084 64
By exonerations allowed	51 45	
" amount returned to commissioners for collection	4 8 89	
By com. on $2,694 30 at 7 per cent	182 70	
Dec 7th, 1874, by amount paid to court	1200 00	
Dec. 14th, 1874, by amount paid to court	800 00	
Feb. 1st, 1875, by amount paid to court	200 00	
By amount allowed for expenses in addition to special tax	3 00	
By balance due district	192 99	$3,084 64

We, the undersigned, Auditors do certify that the foregoing accounts are correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.
EDWARD HUGHES,
WILLIAM HEIBERT,
MARTIN FLANIGAN,
Auditors
J. P. HANNON, CLERK. July 2-3t.

VENDUE.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of H. Bogart, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to sale at the residence of S. Bogart, in Rohrsburg, Columbia county, on Saturday the 17th day of July, 1875, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described property, to wit:

A lot of valuable Books, a lot of Bees, one Leather Trunk, Honey by the box, one Silver Watch, an interest in a fugiry, and other articles too numerous to mention. Due attendance will be given and terms made known by SAMUEL BOGART,
july 2-2t. Administrator.

AGENTS 16 Oil Chromos, mounted, size 9 x 11 for $1. 100 for $5. Largest variety in the world. NATIONAL CHROMO CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED, AGENTS.—Everywhere for the Centennial History—600 pages, 240 engravings, selling well. Address H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., No. 1 Somers street, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED for the fastest selling book ever published. Send for circulars and our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

$10 to $500. In Wall Street often leads to fortune. A 72 page book entitled: "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything, SENT FREE. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAUTION.—NOTICE.—The GENUINE EDITION. **LIFE AND LABORS OF LIVINGSTONE.** including the "Last Journals," unfolds vividly his 30 years strange adventures, also the curiosities, Wonders and Wealth of that marvelous country, and is absolutely the only new, complete work. Hence it sells; just think, 12,000 first 7 weeks. Agents' terms would astonish you, more wanted. Send for terms and positive proof of genuineness. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
And all Throat Diseases,
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
For sale by Druggists generally, and JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption**, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy, it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs**, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis**, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
April 10-75y1

NEW GOODS!
A HEAVY STOCK,
Cheaper than Ever!
S. H. MILLER & SON
Have Just Received
the largest and best supply of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE
DRY GOODS,
They have ever offered to their friends and customers.
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts
for MEN'S WEAR,
Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,
for LADIE'S WEAR,
CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,
and every variety of Dry Goods desired,
Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,
in great variety and at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FAMILY GROCERIES,
including all the varieties of
COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.
CALL AND SEE.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.
Oct. 20,74—tf

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.
T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,
MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS
We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order
MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.
Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.
A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.
☞ *N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.*
Aug. 21, 74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

ROBERT ROAN

CABINET MAKER
AND
UNDERTAKER,
Iron Street, between Main and Third Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
ALL kinds of Furniture made to order and broken furniture neatly repaired. The quality and prices of his work will compare with any that can be produced and he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Undertaking
Will be carefully and promptly attended to. When called upon during any hour of the day or night he will at once respond and lay out the dead. When female help in such cases is desired he will furnish the same.

Ready Made Coffins
both of WOOD and METALLIC WARE always on hand. He is also the the sole proprietor in Bloomsburg and surrounding districts for
Taylor's Patent Corpse Preserver
By which a corpse may be surely and carefully preserved in ice for any desirable length of time. The use of the Preserver may be obtained from him at any time. Scarfs, Shrouds, Gloves and Mourning for Doors furnished when requested. Also, HEARSE and CONVEYANCES furnished
☞ *Remember he is a Regular Undertaker and thoroughly understands his busines. He will not be undersold by any in Bloomsburg or in the county.* ROBERT ROAN.
Dec. 11, 74—1y

LOWELL'S
Commercial College
Binghamton.
AN ACTUAL BUSINESS INSTITUTION AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.
For information call at Office, or send for COLLEGE ADVERTISER. JUNE 26-1y

FAIRBANKS
SCALES
AWARDED THE HIGHEST AND ONLY PREMIUM FOR SCALES,
TWO SILVER MEDALS AT THE
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
also at the 1874
PARIS EXPOSITION 1867.
Over Thirty-four Competitors
and at the
VIENNA EXPOSITION
AND 1873
ac